The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,994.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 73	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is ONE RUPEE *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GIPSON—August 6th, at Shahibagh, near Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Gipson, Inspector B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

CHALMERS—August 8th, at 1 A. M., at Mazagon, James Kennedy, aged 11 months and 9 days, only son of Mr. James B. Chalmers C. E.—Friends will please accept this intimation.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. I. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10	24	Leave Bussorah	29	12
„ Kurrachee	14	28	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
		Sept.	„ Bushire	1	15
„ Muscat	18	1	„ Linga	3	17
„ B. Abbas	20	3	„ B. Abbas	5	19
„ Linga	21	4	„ Muscat	7	21
„ Bushire	24	7	„ Guadur	9	23
„ Fao	25	8	„ Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas		Dhurumtur.		Oorun		Oolwa.	
	Rs	A	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs	A
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "NORNA," (969 Tons and 230 H. P.,) Captain P. B. JONES, will be despatched for Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 14th August, calling at Galle and Singapore. For Freight and Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Augt., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CARNATIC" (1,776 tons, 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. PERRINS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th August, 1868.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," FREDERICK GROGAN, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10TH SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. MILLER, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

THE British built Barque "CANNATE" will sail for the above Port on or about the 13TH INSTANT.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain BUFFET, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain BUFFET will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain BUFFET, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Powe		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July, 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a HOUSE with two dry GODOWNS, suitable for an Office, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and lately occupied by Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co. and John Dixon, Esquire, Lloyds' Surveyor. Rent moderate. Apply to

BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES

NOTICE.—A further DIVIDEND of SIX PENCE in the POUND will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of LECKIE & Co. at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., on and after FRIDAY the 7th instant. J. JEFFERSON, Trustee.

25, Apollo Street, 3rd August 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee. F. STANGER LEATHES, Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—In connection with the discussion at the last Meeting of the Bench of Justices relative to the filling up of the appointment of Health Officer, I give notice that at the Special Meeting I shall request the Municipal Commissioner to explain what he considers the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health, appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay. Should the Commissioner's explanation prove unsatisfactory, I shall propose,

It is opposed to the interests of the Municipality that the Consulting Officer of Health should any longer be charged with the executive duties, but an Executive Sanatory Officer should be allotted to superintend the cleansing of the Town.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. COLLUM.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—I beg to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay on the 12th instant, I shall move the following resolution:—

That whereas the Bench having on the 6th March last passed the following resolution:—

"That the Standing (Finance) Committee be requested to prepare a revised Draft of the Municipal Act of 1865, and that the Commissioner forward to them reports by the Heads of Departments as to the working of the different Sections of the Act," and whereas the Draft Act has been prepared, and is now under consideration by the Standing Committee the appointment of another Select Committee as proposed by the Chairman is unnecessary.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„ 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„ 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored		10	0
UNDER Vesta Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT; 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH: BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

CCCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY, The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor ANDERSON, AND MADAME RUCHWALDY, the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a SERIES of PERFORMANCES in Bombay.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August inclusive.

By order of the Directors, W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21
Chablis, ditto	„ 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

	Qts.	Pts.
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin.	„ 15 0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSRS. on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared, at the rate of Rs. 137½ per Share, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of August instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 31st July last, being at the rate of (11) ELEVEN PER CENT. per Annum, on the paid-up Capital for the half-year ending 30th June 1868.

Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment. FURDONJEE ARDASHIR, Acting Secretary.

No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Cape Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Esq, deceased, who died on the 28th June 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 10th day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Board of Executors of Cape Town aforesaid, as the Executors named in and appointed by the Will of the said deceased having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—CASH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 425 OF 1867.

Soonabaee, Widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABAEE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Nassakhana Street), containing by admeasurement 83 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhiceaijee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which messuage and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 5th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

LOST, on THURSDAY last, 30th July, a black and tan English TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "GYP," belonging to DR. SIDNEY SMITH. Whoever will take the Dog to the P. and O. Office, 3 Rampart Row, will be handsomely rewarded.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E., Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S. & B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE, 29 Civil Lines, Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been instructed to finally close the account of DEPOSITS for BEARING MESSAGES received in the Bombay Signal Office, will be obliged if all Depositors will present their Receipts within a month from this date, during which time payments will be made on the same by the undersigned.

On and after the 1st September next the Deposit Account will be transferred to the Head Office in Calcutta, to which reference will then have to be made previous to payment. W. R. BROOKE, Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, RUSSEL AITKEN, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

S. MAW & SON, Manufacturers of SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c., And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND APOTHECARIES' WARES, 11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

GORDON STEWART FORBES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GORDON STEWART FORBES, late of Torquay, in the County of Devon, Esquire, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the 13th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification or duplicate of the Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed), were on the 10th of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY MITCHELL CUMINE (wife of George Cumine, Esquire), of No. 6 Pittville Crescent, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, and HARRIET ANN STEWART BLANE, (wife of Gilbert James Blane, Esquire,) lately residing at Geneva in Switzerland, and now residing at No. 11 Rue Ponte Neuve Pau, in the empire of France, the residuary Legatees named in the Will of the said deceased, and also the Administratrixes of his Estate having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 10th August 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of PROVISIONS, specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the scale of ration	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tenders or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commissariat made	Twelve Months.	89,389	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M. I. T. Ship and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Currants		750					
Biscuit Powder		323					
Fresh Meat		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,815					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,493					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,829					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast do.		277					
PROVISIONS FOR NATIVES.							
Chillies		219					
Cummin Seed		204					
Coriander Seed		248					
Dhall		14,513					
Flour, Raw		15,025					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,124					
Split, Peas		615					
Salt, 2nd sort		537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

NOTICES.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS, "FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT SECURE TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY THE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, invite especial attention to the SECURE IVORY HANDLED AND BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the Handle*, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the Handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives p. doz.	Rs. 22 0	Game or Poultery Carvers, (Knife and Fork)	Rs. 7 0
Dessert Knives „	„ 18 0		
Meat Carvers, (Knife and Fork) „	„ 7 8	Table Steels each	„ 1 8

ROUND O'BEEF CARVERS, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, *large*, per pair, Net Cash „ 10 0

Also the 2nd or *medium* size „ 8 0

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net Prices for Cash pre-payment only.

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	Per Doz.	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks	„ „	23	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	„ „	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	23	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons	„ „	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons	„ „	12	0	22	0	22	0
Mustard Spoons	„ „	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons	„ „	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	„	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles	„	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	„	5	0	8	0	8	0
Soup Ladles	„	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce Ladles	„	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	„	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	„	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	Per Inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

_ *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

SPOONS AND FORKS, IN SETS

FULL SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 155
King's Pattern	„ 243
Lily Pattern	„ 232

Containing

12 Table Spoons.	2 Mustard Spoons.
12 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
12 Dessert Spoons.	2 Sauce Ladles.
12 Dessert Forks.	2 Gravy Spoons.
12 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
4 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
6 Egg Spoons.	

HALF SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 85
King's Pattern	„ 134
Lily Pattern.	„ 127

Containing

6 Table Spoons.	1 Mustard Spoon.
6 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
6 Dessert Spoons.	1 Sauce Ladle.
6 Dessert Forks.	1 Gravy Spoon.
6 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
2 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
3 Egg Spoons.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECENT NOVELS &c. (CLOTH BOUND.)

	Rs.	
The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury	4	8
Good for Nothing: or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Doctor Austin's Guests. By W. Gilbert	4	8
Days of Yore. By Sarah Tytler	3	12
A Syster's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies for Stories	3	12
The ups and downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton	4	8
Alfred Hogart's Household. By Alex. Smith	4	8
Pages in Waiting. By Edmund Yates	8	0
Black. Sheep. Ditto	4	8
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
The Rector and the Doctor's Family	3	12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
The Initials. By the author of Quits, &c.	4	8
The Last of the Cavaliers	4	8
Too Strange not to be True. By Lady G. Fullerton.	4	8
Which shall it be?	4	8
Quits. By the author of The Initials, &c.	4	8
Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her family and friends. Edited by John Timbs	4	8
Milly's Hero. By F. W. Robinson	4	8
The Race for Wealth. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell	4	8
Phemie Keller. ditto	4	8
Far above Rubies. ditto	4	8
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
Guy Deverell. Ditto	4	8
Lady-Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Ned Locksley the Etonian	4	8
The Channings. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Sans Merci: or, Kestrels and Falcons	4	8
The Brockes of Bridlemere. By W. Melville	4	8
General Bounce, &c. ditto	3	12
Digby Grand. ditto	3	12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot	2	12
Silas Marner. ditto	1	14
Scenes of Clerical Life. ditto	4	8
Puniana: or, thoughts wise and otherwise. A new collection of the best riddles, conundrums, jokes, sells, &c., now newly told by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, with nearly 100 designs from his pencil.	6	8
Right at Last, and other tales. By author of Mary Barton, &c.	2	0
Schnick-Schnack: trifles for the little ones	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. By P. Kennedy	5	12
Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by Trebutien	5	12
The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery	4	8
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	3	12
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland. By Dodge	2	12
The Journal of a London Playgoer from '51 to '66. By H. Morley	3	12
A French Country Family. By Madame Guizot	3	12
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By G. Macdonald	4	8
A Quiet Nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio, &c.	5	12
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Trafford	4	8
The Clyffards of Clyffe	4	8
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Second Mrs. Tillotson. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing	3	12

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	1'0	......	......	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	110 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	13 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	290	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½pc	Madras Bank ..	1650 p. s.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ...	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	135 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	475 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	750 p. share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	190 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	......	Frere Land Co. ..	90 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	300
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1030

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
China...	60 days' sight...	214¾

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	95
"	1842-43	
"	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54.. ..	106
Five and half per cent.	... .	115

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolus..	" 290
Mexican Dollars ..	" 220
German Crowns ..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST.

	New	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee, Akote..	New	220 to 222
Broach...	..	225 to 230
Dhollera, Bhownuggur	..	233 to 235
Veeraval..	..	205 to 210
Vingorla..	..	215 to 218
Dharwar Sawginned	..	230 to 235
Khandeish, Barsee	..	215 to 218

Ready sales ... ... 225 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA—AUG. 3.

Government Papers.—The only transactions reported in four per cents. was of Rs 10,000 at Rs. 4-12 discount. Some 5 per cents sold at Rs. 9-10 and 9-12 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 10. 5½ per cents were enquired after at Rs. 15 but no business reported.

The transactions in shares were as follows:—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,740 each.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 133½ and 134.
Allahabad Bank shares, (sold in the country) at Rs. 95.
Delhi Bank shares, at Rs. 185.
Oudh Banking Corporation shares at Rs. 15.
Bengal Coal Co.'s share, at Rs. 1,250.
Port Canning Land Investment Co.'s shares, at Rs. 310.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 90, 91, and 92.
Debra Doon Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 7.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Knapp, Captain, 46th Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Clark, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from England.
Templeman, Major, Royal North British Fusiliers, joining Regiment on promotion, from England.
Phayre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Marryat, Lieutenant, 96th Regiment, joining regiment on promotion, from England.
Newport, Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Poona.
Holmested, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regiment, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Phayre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Lucknow.
Clark, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Fairbrother, Major, 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on leave, to Poona.
Bell, Surgeon, Acting Presidency Surgeon, on leave, to Poona.
Napier, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hydrabad.
Carr, Lieutenant, Transport Train, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH AUGUST.

London....	Cotton....£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds ....£1 5s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool..	Cotton....£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.	
	Seeds ....£0 15s. 0d.		
Overland..	Cotton....£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Cotton....Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius	Gram ....Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 8	John Bright (s) ..	Cumming	China.
	Mohideenbux	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
9	City of Pekin	Hunter	Calcutta.
	Decision	Cummings ..	Rangoon.
	Exonian	Whitburn.....	Callao.
	Robert Fletcher..	Penthudrick..	Hongkong.
	G. A. Holt.........	Haywart	Callao.
	Pride of the Thames..	Tonkin	Rangoon.
	Balkamah	Poole	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Ann Millicent*, Nash, to Liverpool.
Ship *Futtay Allum*, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship *Queen of Australia*, Page, to Akyab.
Ship *Glenduror*, Isbister, to Liverpool.
Ship *British India*, Wemyss, to Callao.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 1st August announced the arrivals of the ships "Madura," John Parlett, Liverpool, 15th February, touched at Galle 24th May, and departed 23rd July; "Messenger," "John Temperley," and "Tiber." The Telegraph of 2nd August announced the arrival of the ship "Clifford." The Telegraph of August 3rd announced the arrivals of the steamers "Orissa," and "Coringa."

DEPARTURES.—1st August, steamer "Dacca," Ships "Lord Lyndhurst," "Eurydice," "Coringa," "Tythonus," "John O'Gount," and barque "River Boyne." 2nd August steamer "Burmah," ships "City of Dublin," "Red Gauntlet," and "Arabia." 2nd August, steamer "Labourdonnais" and "Candia."

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—July 31, "Gryle," —— Akyab; "Saint Mungo," —— Calcutta; August 1, "Rachael," —— London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. "BARODA" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
S. S. "Grecian," from Liverpool, 4th July.
" "Massilia," from Southampton, 11th July.
" "Travancore," from Marseilles, 19th July.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 8th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of the Municipal Special Duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF in the Town and Island of Bombay for one, three, or five years, from the 1st October next.
Tenders will be received up to 1st September 1868, at the Bombay Custom House. Tenders should be addressed to LESTOCK REID, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.
Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office, in the Custom House.
L. REID,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 7th August 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—
To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August, instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY the 21st August.
To receive the Balance Sheet and Report for the year ending the 30th June 1868.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, who retired by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED AUG. 8.

	Rs.	
Kirke's Hand Book of Physiology. *New edition*.	9	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. July. *Cloth edition*	2	12
The Moonstone; by Wilkie Collins. 3 vols.	21	0
"New Ground"; by author of "Heir of Redclyffe."	2	4
London Post Office Directory, 1868	27	0
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. 4 to *morocco. Illustrated*	25	0
Nathan the Wise	1	12
A Kempis' Imitation of Christ. *Morocco*	2	12
Always in the Way; by author of the "Tommiebeg Shootings"	1	0
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army, including Fencing and the Clubs	1	8
Christy Minstrels' 145 Songs and Music. Quarto, cloth, gilt	8	0
Ansted's Physical Geography	9	0
Handy Royal Altas	39	8
Galbraith's Manual of Trigonometry	1	12
Neligan's Materia Medica; by Macnamara	13	8
Russell Reynolds' System of Medicine. Vol. I. II	31	4
Ditto. ditto. Vol. II. separately	17	8
Doré's Inferno of Dante. Illustrated. *Half morocco, gilt*	65	0
Doré's Milton's Paradise Lost. Illustrated. *Magnificently half bound in blue morocco, gilt*	110	0
Hutton's Mathematics; by Rutherford	9	0
Maxwell Drewett	4	8
Maurice Dering	4	8
Guy's Forensic Medicine. *New edition*	7	12
Robinson Crusoe *Golden Treasury Series*	3	0
Mr. Sprouts: His Opinions	0	12
Bella Donna	1	8
Murray's English Grammar	2	4
Ditto do. abridged	0	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS' WORKS.—"CHARLES DICKENS' EDITION."—The undermentioned Volumes are now issued.—Subscribers to the Series are supplied at a uniform rate of Rs. 2-4 per Volume.—Single Volumes at the undermentioned Prices—

	Rs.			Rs.	
Pickwick	2	12	Oliver Twist	2	4
Martin Chuzzlewit	2	12	Dombey & Son	2	12
Old Curiosity Shop	2	4	Barnaby Rudge	2	4
Nicholas Nickleby	2	12	Bleak House	2	12
David Copperfield	2	12	Tale of Two Cities	2	4
Christmas Book	2	4	American Notes	2	4
Sketches by Boz	2	4	Little Dorrit	2	12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—BOMBAY. GENERAL MERCHANT,
No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs.
Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.
Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.
HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed ex *Glenlee*, from China—
Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea, Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
" " " " " Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea, Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea .... Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

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GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz
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Enchantress No. 6 .... Rs. 80
Do. " 7 .... Rs. 100
Do. " 8 .... Rs. 115
with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.
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MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

Will be published immediately,
SUPPLEMENT No. I. of
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

Containing a Report of the Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting, with other interesting particulars connected with the Surat Municipality.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the
WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED
LENTON TROUPE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 10TH AUG.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

For the closing Nights the whole strength of the Company will appear in their
CLASSICAL AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENTS,
Concluding with a new
BALLET D'ACTION,
in which the whole of the Corps de Ballet will appear.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle........ Rs. 5 | Gallery ....Rs. 2
Stalls................. " 3 | Pit....... .... " 1

Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday.....August	11	Saturday....Oct.	31
" "	18	" ....Nov.	7
" "	25	" "	14
Tuesday....Sept.	1	" "	21
" "	8	" "	28
" "	15	" ....Dec.	5
" "	22	" "	12
" ....Sept.	29	" "	19
Tuesday.... "	6	" "	26
" ...October	13		
" "	20		

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet
OVERLAND MAIL,	Aug. 11th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	Aug. 7th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore..	"	"	"
Hongkong..	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	Aug. 7th.	"	"
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the		

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. & B. B & C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 8th and 15th June 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concern, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of pervious day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch. Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo. Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.
The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.
To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

THE recent experiments at Shoeburyness leave the gun question pretty much where it was. They seem to have enabled a few sanguine newspaper writers to jump to the hasty conclusion that England has, at last, constructed the most powerful gun in the world, but penny-a-lining patriotism is never to be trusted. The experiments have not even proved the superiority of the English guns to the great American Rodman which was pitted against them, for the objects aimed at being accomplished by the inventors of the two types of guns which were then tested are essentially different; and while the English guns were charged with Palliser shot and shell, the American gun was charged with a missile of soft iron, which of course, flattening or breaking when the blow was struck, caused (by thus yielding) a great loss of striking power. It is not enough to say that the shot used at the experiments is the same as the shot used by the Americans themselves, for it is as easy for the Americans to construct their shot on the Palliser principle as on the one which they have adopted, and in the event of hostilities with a foreign power they would undoubtedly do so. It is characteristic of the English people in these degenerate days to do things by halves. Obviously, if the effects of a shot from the Rodman were to be compared with the effects of a shot from the Woolwich gun, the projectiles should have been constructed of the same kind of metal. As between the two, therefore, no conclusion can be arrived at favorable to the superiority of either. And as farther illustrative of the half-method of doing things which finds favor among the heads of administrative departments at home, it is only necessary to mention the mockery of a test to which, according to the first published programme of the War Office, the Plymouth shield and other defensive iron structures were to be subjected. First of all, the so-called section of the Plymouth shield was superior in many respects to the structure to be erected at Plymouth, and, secondly, instead of firing with full charges, and at distances most favorable to the satisfactory testing of the shields, the guns were to be fired with insufficient charges and at ranges calculated with a mere show of attack to spare the structures to which they were opposed. The authorities seem, however, to have been frightened or shamed out of an act of treachery to the country for which they would certainly have been made answerable in Parliament; and the experiments were therefore conducted with a more honest regard for the interests of the nation than those originally proposed.

The structures which were opposed to the battering of the guns were seven in number, of different thicknesses and systems of construction. Of these the chief interest centred round the section of the Plymouth Fort, one-half of which was covered with three plates of iron, in all 15 inches in thickness, and the other half with four plates of iron or 20 inches of armour. Behind these plates were vertical supporting and strengthening bars of iron 12 inches in depth by 5 in thickness. The 15-inch section of the target was the representative of the Plymouth shield, as under construction, save that it was stronger in some particulars. Of the eight rounds fired on the first day of the experiments five were against the 20-inch portion and three against the 15-inch portion of the casemate, the guns being the 12-inch Woolwich and the American Rodman. As regards the 20-inch section, the depth of the indentation caused by the Rodman shot of 450 lbs. was only 4½ inches, that of the Palliser shot or shell of 600 lbs. was in one case 7 inches, in another 13·4 and in a third 13·8 inches. The damage done, however, to the plates in the shape of cracks and dislocation was considerable,—but in no instance was the 20-inch defence penetrated. One shot (the sixth and last against this section) fired on the third day carried off a mass of iron seven feet by three feet, and it is evident that had the pounding been continued for some rounds more this part of the iron wall would have been destroyed. On the other hand, the facsimile of the actual Plymouth shield was completely annihilated. The third shot from the 12-inch gun pierced through the 15 inches of iron resistance, and its nose protruded two inches beyond the plane of the back. The sixth shot went right through it, making daylight visible. The seventh shot (which was not from the 12-inch but from the 10-inch gun) went also through it, and finally on the third day it was battered to pieces, having suffered in all a dozen shots.

The experiments thus show that the costly iron facing which was being provided for Plymouth and Bermuda is easily penetrable by our own guns, and by sequence by the guns of other great powers who, if we are a-head of them now, will not lag behind us. The nation is thus saved from an expensive failure, for it is now obvious to the meanest comprehension that armour plating that can be destroyed by a dozen of shots is not worth the having, and if we are to ironcase our fortifications, the only way of getting value for the public money is to do it effectually and make them really invulnerable—that is to say, so impenetrable under heavy fire that the garrison may have ample leisure to destroy or repel an enemy's ships. It seems that Government, under the pressure of the results of the test, has already resolved on strengthening the defences, but here we come again on the old race between guns and armour. It was only the other week that Captain Sherard Osborn was prophesying in the *Times* that the great 20-ton or 12-inch gun of to-day would by and by be giving way to the 50-ton gun, and on that hypothesis he advocated the construction of turret in lieu of broadside ironclads. But this would not much affect the question of the relative supremacy of guns and armour in an attack on our coast fortifications. Before a foreign fleet armed with 50-ton guns could bombard Plymouth in time of war it is but fair to infer that it would have to annihilate the British fleet, as powerfully equipped as itself.

But while our rulers are spending lavishly both time and money in such experiments, there is one duty clearly before them which it is criminal to postpone. It is notoriously the fact that nearly all over the world our fortifications are armed with old smooth bores, which would be positively and literally helpless before one single iron-cased gun boat. It is admitted that our Woolwich 400 or 600-pounders are weapons that might be regarded as a fair match for any gun in existence, and no time should therefore be lost in arming our various military positions throughout the world with them. Last year Major Anson called the attention of the House of Commons to this question, but to expect that anything whatever had yet been done, would be to expect an unwonted exhibition of vigour. No ship in the world carries such defences as those destroyed by the Woolwich gun at Shoeburyness the other day, and a weapon with such powers of offence will keep an enemy at a respectful range. Whatever Government may do in the way of prosecuting the competition between guns and armour, it has arrived at one decided stage, and it becomes its duty to the nation to equip its outlying possessions with the new weapon. The next stage in the question may not be arrived at for years to come.

AT the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on the 3rd inst., the following resolutions were proposed and unanimouly carried:—"That the report be received and the accounts passed as correct." "That Mr. Dickson, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, be allowed a pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem after his retirement from the Bank." The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner, who was in the chair, addressed the meeting on the subject of the Bank Agency at Bombay, and alluded to the misapprehension that existed as to the Bank's motive in establishing an agency in that Presidency, and to the order of the Secretary of State for India to withdraw its agency. Mr. Skinner said that it had been denied in the most unqualified terms that the intention of the Bank, in establishing the agency, had been to interfere in any way with the business of the Bombay Bank. The business that had been done negatived any such idea, and though the Secretary of State for India had intimated his intention to send out orders for the discontinuance of the agency, he did not know what steps the Government of India intended to take in the matter. In proposing the resolution, anent Mr. Dickson's pension, Mr. Skinner reviewed the very able services rendered by Mr. Dickson during a period of nine years, and the successes of the Bank during that period. The resolution was carried by acclamation.—*Indian Daily News*.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

THE corps of Commissionaires has lately received great encouragement. It was inspected last Sunday by the Prince of Wales before divine service, and was highly complimented by His Royal Highness. After service the corps was also inspected by Sir Robert Napier, who has ong been one of its ardent friends. This corps, which was instituted for the purpose of providing old soldiers of good character with employment, has done noble work, and deserves every assistance which can be given to it from all branches and grades of the service.

On Wednesday last the "Gazette" announced hat Sir Robert Napier was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Napier of Magdala and Carrington. Lord Napier has been most liberal in his recommendations for the reward and promotion of the officers who served under him in Abyssinia. I hear that most of his recommendations are to be acceded to, and in about a fortnight we may expect a large Abyssinian Gazette. Sir Charles Staveley is to be confirmed in the rank of Major General and is to have the command of the Plymouth district. Inspector General of Hospitals Currie is also to be confirmed in the local rank which was given him n Abyssinia. Colonel Phayre, late Deputy Quarter-master General of the Abyssinian Force, is be made a Companion of the Bath and receive a good service persion. Captain Holland, his late Assistant, is to be made a Brevet Major and also be a C.B. Colonel Thesiger, late Deputy Adjutant General, is to be a C.B. and receive a good service pension. Colonel Macleod is also to receive a step of promotion and a good service pension. Lieutenant Colonel Dillon is to be made Aide-de-camp to the Queen. Colonel Petrie and Colonel Wallace, as well as Lieutenant Colonel Milward, all of the Royal Artillery are to receive two rewards,—as also are Colonel Graves of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Colonel Holland, the Director of Supply and Transport, Colonel Lucas the principal Commissariat officer, Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, who commanded the 4th King's Own Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Field who commanded the 10th Native Infantry.

Nearly all officers who commanded battalions or regiments have been, I here, recommended for one step of promotion, and regimental officers have been remembered as generously as their comrades of the staff. I cannot give a complete list of all the promotions which will take place, as everything is kept most profoundly secret. Those promotions which I mention will be almost certain to take place, but there will be many others I have no doubt. Amongst those which have been already decided npon are those of Brigadier General Collings, Brigadier General Schneider, Brigadier General Stewart, and Brigadier General Russell, to the dignity of C.B Colonel Fraser of the 11th Hussars is also to be made a C.B. Major Mignon, Assistant Commissary General, is to be a Lieutenant Colonel, Major Warden, late Director of the Transport Train, is to be a Lieutenant Colonel. Surgeon Mahaffey is to be a C.B. Commander Fellowes, who commanded the naval brigade, is to be made a Post Captain. Captain Tryon, the Director of Marine Transports, is to receive promotion. Major Chamberlayne of the 23rd Punjaub Pioneers will get, I believe, two steps. The commanding officer of the Beloochees will also be promoted. Colonel Tower, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, is to be made a C.B., as is also Major Cooper of the 33rd regiment. These are some of the honours which I believe are definitely decided upon, but there is still a long string behind. I shall enter more fully into this subject, and shall give more detailed information thereon in my letter of next week.

During this week the annual Volunteer meeting under canvas has been held at Wimbledon. The heat has been very great. Indeed, such a hot summer has not been known in England for a long time. The Volunteers have mustered in great force, and there have been some most exciting contests in shooting. The match between the Lords and Commons has been regarded with considerable interest; but the most interesting contest of all has been that between the different battalions of the regular service. A prize of £100 has been given by an officer, to be shot for by two men of each battalion, and is to be retained by the battalion which wins it two years successively or three years not successively. A reward of £5 is also given to the best shot of each year in the match. As this prize has only been instituted this year it cannot as yet be borne away by any battalion.

Those of your readers who are interested in steeple chasing, will regret to hear of the death of Vicomte Talon. He was well known in English sporting society. At the time of the Crimean war he enlisted in the French army as a private, was quickly made a non-commissioned officer, and at Balaclava won a race against several Englishmen. He has since won the great steeple chase of Germany. Six feet in height, and without a very close seat in his saddle, he was not a pretty rider, but although he rode over 300 steeple-chases, I believe he never had a fall except when his horse came down with him. His courage was indomitable. He died the other day in France, in his 39th year, of cancer in the stomach.

For the first time a regular official record of a campaign is to be compiled by the War Office. The topographical branch of that department is be entrusted with the compilation of an accurate statistical account of the Abyssinian campaign. The work will be illustrated with photographs and plans. This is as it should be. The French Government have done so in connexion with the Italian War, and the Prussian Government have done the same with regard to the late great war in Germany. The value of such works to military students, for future reference, and to subsequent historians is inestimable.

A work most interesting to artillerists, and to all who take an interest in fire arms, has lately been published. It is the Report to the Government of the United States on the munitions of war exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. It treats of all the latest inventions in fire arms, and in artillery, and is not long or dry. In speaking of fire arms I may mention that the Snider Enfield has of late been clearly recognized to be only a temporary expedient. It will not do for a permanent arm. The future rifle of the British Army is not yet decided upon. Two military breech-loading rifles have attracted considerable and favourable notice at Wimbledon. One invented by Mr. Kerr has much the appearance of a modified Chassepot with a side lock. The other, named the Marly-Walker rifle, is wonderfully simple. In its breech-loading apparatus no springs are used. The committee on small arms is still sitting, and as yet nothing is known of what rifle is likely to be ultimately adopted into the service.

A melancholy accident has occurred at the Military College, Sandhurst. Major Taylor, the Professor of Surveying, was boating on the lake with three of his children, a nurse, and one of the cadets. One of the children, a little girl of three years old, stooped over the side of the boat to get some water to drink, and in doing so fell overboard. Major Taylor immediately plunged in after her. He recovered the child, but could not reach the boat, and after rising twice to the surface sank and never rose again. By some extraordinary neglect, although the lake is within the precincts of the Cadet College, there were no drags, and it was not till life was quite extinct that the bodies were recovered by means of impromptu drags manufactured on the spot. The neglect of the Sandhurst authorities in not having drags ready has given rise to severe criticism.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, the great advocate for the abolition of promotion by purchase in the army, has published a pamphlet entitled "The British Army in 1868." It is most carefully written and deserves study. Even those who may not agree with all Sir Charles Trevelyan's views could not despise his great authority, especially as it is tolerably certain that in time his views will be adopted by the great mass of the liberal party, and that some day—still perhaps distant—purchase will cease to exist in the British army. In this pamphlet Sir Charles Trevelyan does not deal with the purchase system alone; he enters into the question of recruiting, promotion, and retirement, and the constitution of an army of reserve. It is a pamphlet which has attracted considerable attention in England among those interested in army administration, and will probably do the same in India.

The re-organization of the War Office is still threatened to be stopped. The Treasury have taken no notice of the debate in the House of Commons last week, and it is well known that Sir Henry Storks is only holding his appointment temporarily, and will resign at an early date. General Balfour will do the same, and the hopes of those who had trusted to see some order exorcised from the chaos and confusion which now reigns in the great department in Pall Mall will he dashed to the ground. The course of matters may be altered.

The 3rd Dragoon Guards, which have lately returned from Abyssinia, are to be quartered at Winchester till the spring. It is believed that they will then go to Colchester for a year, afterwards to Aldershot for a year, then for another year to Manchester or some station in the north, and after five years in England will go to Ireland.

The young son of the late Emperor Theodore of Abysssinia has arrived in England under the charge of Captain Speedy, and has been taken to the Queen at Osborne by Lord Napier. What will be done with the young gentleman is quite uncertain. Nothing is decided upon, except that he is to be educated. At present he cannot speak any English, so that probably the first thing to be done will be to teach him the language of his new country. He is described as a quick, clever boy, of pleasing appearance and frank manners.

Since the late German war the Prussian Medical Department has been entirely re-organized. A small book bearing on the whole of the medical departments of the armies of Europe has been published by Dr. Roth, who was commissioned by the Prussian Government to visit and report upon all the great medical schools. It is entitled "Militairærztliche Studien," and would be of great advantage to those who are interested in the administration of the medical and sanitary branches of the Army, but unfortunately it is only published in German, and there is not even a French translation.

Thanks to the exertions of Sir Charles Russell, V.C., the claims of old soldiers to being employed in the Government offices has been brought before Parliament. In consequence, it is understood that in future the comfortable posts of porter and messenger in the Government establishments will be entirely filled by veteran soldiers who have done good service and have good character, and will not be filled up from antiquated domestics of Secretaries of State too stupid to be comfortably retained in private employ, and too respectable to be discharged without some provision.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has declined to join the South German Military Commission.

Advices from Athens report the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Syra.

H. I. H. has reserved his reply to an address presented to him by a Cretan deputation praying France not to abandon their cause.

It is stated that the Greek Chambers presented an address to the King. The petitioners consider that it is the sacred duty of the nation to afford a kindred people the aid which is indispensable to them.

The British Government has adopted the views of the United States on the naturalization question.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market is dull and prices are declining.

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

The ships fuarama (sic) "Rosa Bonheur," "Mistress of the Seas," and "Benefactress" have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues flat and prices are drooping.

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £177,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £23,000 to Madras.

The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 10⅝d. received 31 per cent.

THE AGRA BANK.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

Baron Napier was present at a review held at Aldershot yesterday.

The Queen has arrived at Paris, and received a visit from the Empress Eugenie. Her Majesty subsequently continued her journey to Switzerland.

Baron von Beust has made a speech in which he said that he considered continental affairs highly pacific at present.

The Malta and Alexandria Cable has been repaired.

A dividend on the Agra Bank A shares has been declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 14th July and the Calcutta mail of the 6th July reached Suez on the 1st instant.

The "Salsette" with the outward Indian mails of the 24th ultimo left Suez for Bombay on the 1st instant at 11 P.M. (19 hours before contract time.)

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, NOON.

The report is gaining ground that Earl Mayo will succeed Sir John Lawrence as Governor General of India.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the electors of Lancashire on the Radical programme.

The name of Sir Rumbold Lushington appears in the obituary of the week.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]
(Via Calcutta.)

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 20TH JULY.

OPIUM—
Malwa ....dlrs. 660 per chest.
Patna (new)............ " 637 "
Benares (new) .... " 625 "
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—
Bank.......................... 4s. 6d.
Private .... 4s. 7d.
On Bombay... ... . Rs. 228½
On Calcutta............... " 227½
Rice—20 cents lower.
Cotton—1 dlr. lower.
Steamers arrived—From Bombay: on 22nd ultimo, "Shaftesbury;" on 29th ultimo, "Delhi;" on 14th instant, "Columbian." For Calcutta: on 3rd instant, "Young nai Au;" on 6th instant, "Reiver."

SHANGHAI, 9TH JULY.

OPIUM—
Malwa .... taels 500 per chest.
Patna (new) .... " 485 "
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—
Bank .... 6s. 2½d.
Private .... 6s. 3d.
On India .... Rs 315.

OCCUPATION OF GHIZNEE BY MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

GHIZNEE has been occupied by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, to whom its gates were opened by the residents.

Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, who had been in command of Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan's forces at Ghiznee, has fled to Bankabad (?) between Cabul and Ghiznee.

Mahomed Azim Khan has left Deh Booree for Ghiznee with troops numbering seven thousand men.

Shere dill Khan (?), Zabya Khan (? Zikrya Khan), Noor Mahomed Khan, and twelve other Sirdars have fled from Cabul to join Mahomed Yakoob Khan.

The family of Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan has fled from Cabul to Kohistan.

Business at Cabul is suspended.

BOMBAY.

THE Budhi Vardhak Sabha is to be held in the house of Shet Moti Rughunath near Mombadevi Chowkey this evening at 5 P.M., when Mr. Mansukram Surajram will read an essay on "Rise and Fall," after which a testimonial will be presented to Mr. Dalpatram Pranjivandas, the retiring secretary of the Sabha, who is to leave Bombay for Rajkote on his new duties. The members of the Sabha, as well as other gentlemen, are requested to be present on the occasion.

ON Tuesday last Mr. Macfarlane appeared before Mr. J. L. Warden, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, on behalf of Mr. Vincent Luis De Silva, Editor of *O Patriota*, and applied for a summons against one Mathew Augusto, for using abusive and insulting words, and for insulting and threatening behaviour in the Church of N. S. De Gloria. His Worship granted a summons, returnable on Saturday last. When the case was called on, it was found that the defendant had been hiding and that the summons could not in consequence be served upon him. The case was therefore postponed to Saturday next, the 15th instant.

MR. FARRAN, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared before the Acting Second Magistrate of Police on Saturday last, on behalf of Peerbhoy Mowjee, who is now in the custody of the police on a charge of stealing currency notes of the aggregate value of about Rs. 20,640, belonging to the Nawab of Beila, and applied that he might be released on bail. His Worship mentioned that he had decided two days before, that the prisoner should not be admitted to bail for four days; and he still adhered to what he had said on that occasion. Mr. Farran said he would renew his application after that time.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Matrimonial Court on Friday last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, the following cases were called on. The delegates appointed Mr. Muncherjee Cama as their foreman. The case of Dinshaw Manockjee Lungdana against his wife Buchoobaee, for the restitution of conjugal rights, was settled amicably, the defendant agreeing to go to her husband's house after two months. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defendant. The case of Ruttonbaee, woman, who applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband, Framjee Aderjee Mistree, had kept a Hindoo woman, was next gone into. Mr. Jehanghier appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dhirajlall Mathooradass for the defendant. The issues were settled, and the Court fixed the 12th proximo for the hearing of the case. In the case of Cooverbaee against Pestonjee Jehanghier Dhondy, in which the plaintiff applies for the restitution of conjugal rights, issues were settled, and the 4th October next was fixed for the hearing; Mr. Jehanghier appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Shantaram Narrayen for the defendant. The case of Hormusjee Framjee Warden vs. Veerbaee was next called on. The plaintiff applied for a divorce on the ground of adultery, but he could not produce any witness before the Court to prove the allegation. The Court had no alternative but to dismiss the case, the plaintiff to pay the defendant the costs incurred by her. His Lordship had fixed 5th September next for the hearing of the case of Kaikhushro Merwan Inanee against his wife Cooverbaee, in which the plaintiff applies for a divorce.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRANSPORT CORPS.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER'S RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO ITS FORMATION.

THE following is the letter from the Controller of Supply and Transport, Abyssinian Field Force, to the Government of Bombay, and dated October 11, 1867, referred to in Government's despatch of 9th June to the Secretary of State, which we published on Saturday along with a minute drawn up in April last by H. E. the Governor:—

With reference to Government Resolution, Military Department, dated 28th September, No. 144A, and accompaniment, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, after due consideration of Colonel Dunsterville's proposals for proceeding in the formation of the Land Transport establishment, and after a careful inspection of the portion of the establishment already embarked, begs to recommend the following establishment for a division of 2,000 mules.

2. Instead of that previously proposed of, viz:—

4 Head Inspectors	at Rs.	120	each.
8 2nd "	" "	80	"
16 Head Muccadums	" "	15	"

His Excellency recommends,

4 Head Inspectors	" "	120	"
4 2nd "	" "	80	"
10 3rd "	" "	40	"
20 Head Muccadums	" "	20	"

3. The Commander-in-Chief has stated his reasons for these proposals in his demi-official letters to His Excellency the Governor of the 5th and 7th of October; and His Excellency desires me to say that he considers that the addition of these grades under any denomination that His Excellency the Governor may prefer is indispensable to the efficiency of the Land Transport.

4. The Commander-in-Chief begs to refer the third article of the decision of Lord Strathnairn's Commission, in which it says "the whole of the Army Transport organized by Government should be of a military character, under military subordination, but all the officers should have military command limited to their own corps, and should not be employed on any duty unconnected with transport."

5. The muccadum—regarding whom His Excellency the Governor relies on Colonel Dunsterville's long experience, is a valuable person when he is procurable—is the result of the Indian patriarchal constitution of carriers of all descriptions; and by virtue of his connections or the possession of a large share in the ownership of the animals he employs, he obtains sufficient influence to ensure the fidelity and obedience of his working fellows, and often has means of giving compensation if they fail.

6. But such a class of muccadums who could be relied upon to see to the care of the animals when detached, is not to be found amongst the new establishment.

The drivers and the head muccadums are collected from different quarters and are disconnected with each other.

The guarantee for good service which is to be found with the soldier from his hopes of pension and his regimental character, are wanting; as is also the principle of strict obedience to orders.

7. The establishment which has been engaged will no doubt prove very valuable when instructed in their work and under proper superintendence, but without the addition which is recommended, the greatest confusion and misfortune may be anticipated.

8. An officer who served in Bhootan writes as follows:—

"At the last moment—the moment when it was most necessary to strike a blow—we could not have moved, because our carriage transport broke down; the attendance with them was insufficient."

On receiving the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will at once cause the necessary military subordinates to be drawn from the ranks of the British and native army, taking them as much as possible from the cavalry branch to secure a knowledge of the care and equipment of the transport animals, in which they will be able to instruct the untrained subordinates who must necessarily form part of the establishment raised under such an emergency.—I have, &c.—H. W. HOLLAND, Lieut.-Colonel, Controller of Supply and Transport, Abyssinian Force.

Poona, 15th October 1867.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—9TH AUG.

Coompta, 9th, 6 A. M.—Interruption Mangalore continues.

North Bank Khull, 9th, 8-15 A. M.—Nerbudda Span carried away at 5 this morning. Office opened this day.

STEAMER REPORTS.—9TH AUG.

Galle, 8th, 7-50 A. M.—Mail Steamer "Avoca," from Australia, anchored at 7-25 A. M.

Galle, 9th, 1-34 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Nubia," from Suez, anchored at 12-55 P. M.

SPORTING.

NUGGUR RACES.

1ST DAY—TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST 1868.

FIRST RACE.

"THE NUGGUR DERBY," of Rs. 200 from the Fund, for all maiden horses. Weight for age. One stone in excess of Byculla standard. Entrance Rs. 50 on 1st July, Rs. 75 on 1st August, when the race will be closed. 1½ mile.

			st. lbs.	
Abdool Rahimon's	g. a. h.	Greybeard	9 5	Mr. Gaye.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h.	Tiger	9 12	Syed.
" "	g. a. h.	Star of the South	9 12	
Mr. Twynam's	g. a. h.	Fikr Nahin	9 5	Mr.——
Mr. Fields'	b. a. h.	Chance.		
Mr. Hogg's	g. a. h.	Cognac	10	Owner.
Captain C's	b. a. h.	Sunbeam	9 12	Owner.
Mr. Burford's	g. a. h.	Comet.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. Aus. g	Speculation.		

For this race seven horses came to the post, Comet and Speculation having been scratched. Chance was evidently the favourite, but the Aga having entered two horses against him showed that he meant to win if possible. After one false start the whole got off pretty well together, Greybeard, Star of the South, and Tiger leading out at a great pace. At the half mile post the tailing off commenced by Fikr Nahin and Cognac dropping in rear. Sunbeam fell off at the mile; the rest well together. On coming round the corner for the finish, a capital race ensued between the three first horses. Chance at the distance post maintained his character of want of head, and although with lots left in him, he could not be brought to the front. Grey beard's rider landed him in a winner very cleverly by about a neck. Time—1st half mile, 1'1; 2nd, 1'2; 3rd, 1'3; total 3'6.

SECOND RACE.

"THE WHIM."—For all horses. 1¼ mile. One stone in excess of Byculla standard. Rs. 100 from fund. Entrance Rs. 50. No penalty on English or Colonial horses.

			st. lbs. ozs.	
Mr. Jones'	g. a. g.	Tol Loll	9 9 10	Mr. H.
Mr. Hogg's.	g. a. g.	Old Tom..	9 10 15	Owner.
Mr. S. D. B.'s.	f. a. p.	Little Wonder..	9 6 2	Mr. Rizzack.
Captain C.'s.	c. a. h.	Shahab	10 1 0	Owner.
Mr. Gaye's	g. a. g.	Bantam	9 3 6	Owner.

This was decidedly the best race of the day. The betting was all for Old Tom, a well-known Nuggur favourite. Tol Loll, strange to say, did not find many backers, as he was reported not to be quite fit, but the result showed that public opinion was wrong. The whole five got off well together, Tol Loll, Old Tom, and Little Wonder leading. At the half mile post Bantam began to show that he had had enough of it, and Shahab also dropped slightly to the rear. The rest raced round well together, Shahab several lengths in rear, Bantam nowhere. At the quarter mile post Shahab began to close up splendidly, and if the race had only been a quarter of a mile longer he would probably have scored a win; as it was, it resulted in a splendid race between Tol Loll, Old Tom, and Little Wonder, Toll Lall winning by a short head, pressed very hard on the post by Old Tom with Little Wonder on his quarter, and Shahab about 1½ lengths in rear. Time—1st ½ mile, 1'1; 2nd, 1'2; 3rd 1'6: total 3-9.

THIRD RACE.

"THE CHARGER STAKES." Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. For all horses, the *bona fide* chargers of mounted officers. ¾ mile. 10 st. 7 lbs. To be ridden by officers. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses.

			st. lbs.	
Mr. H.'s	ch. a. m.	Lilian	10 4	Mr. Jones.
Capt. Stack's	b. Aus g.	Benedict	11 4	Owner.
Capt. Borradaile's	ch. a. h.	Crisis	10 7	Owner.

A good race towards the end, which ought to have resulted in favour of Benedict. The old horse got off with a splendid start, of which his rider unfortunately did not take sufficient advantage. The consequence was he was collared at the half mile post by both Lilian and Crisis, and had to race in for it. They all came up the straight run in pretty well together, Benedict slightly in front. At the distance, however, the old horse swerved to the outside almost on to the ropes, and notwithstanding all the efforts of his jock, who tried all he knew to make him run straight, he could not manage it, and Lilian came in a winner by about half a length, being brought on to the post by a first rate rush, Crisis close in rear. Time—1 min. 28 sec., very good considering the heavy weight.

The poney race advertised for this day did not fill, owing to there being no one plucky enough to face the redoubtable "Gim Crack" of Poona notoriety.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 3rd, to Saturday, 8th Aug., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	4,645	0	0
House Rate	58,201	13	11
License Tax	2,540	0	0
Police Rate	16,771	8	4
Lighting do	11,940	10	3
Water do	15,790	12	2
Halalcore Cess	9,580	12	2
Market Fees	2,112	13	3
Miscellaneous Fees	494	15	3
Fines and Penalties	513	5	0
	Rs...1,22,591	10	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

FALL OF RAIN.

FROM 2ND TO 8TH AUG. 1868.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Aug. 2 Sunday	0	20	0	12		
" 3 Monday	0	4	0			40
" 4 Tuesday	0	14	0	[illegible]	0	18
" 5 Wednesday	0	38	0	16	0	59
" 6 Thursday	0	36	0	30	0	80
" 7 Friday	0	12	0	20	0	04
" 8 Saturday	3	40	7	80	0	42
For the week	4	64	8	90	2	44
Previously registered	48	13	44	43	37	82
Total fall	52	77	53	33	40	26

We are informed by our Registrar of Rain at Byculla, that up to 4 o'clock yesterday evening no less than 10 inches and 4 cents of rain fell from 6 A.M., thus making the total fall 62 inches 81 cents.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF RAISING MONEY.

A RESPECTABLE looking European, named Walter Jamieson Meyer, was on Saturday last brought up at the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, and charged with cheating, in having induced Mr. James Windram, manager of the National Bank of India, to pay him the sum of Rs. 80 on the pretence that he was a Government servant authorised to get up an official Post Office Directory; also, with cheating Mr. Edward Morris, manager of the Agra Bank, of Rs. 40 on the same pretences, and with giving receipts to Mr. Edward Morris and Mr. James Windram without affixing proper stamps thereto.

Mr. Hurrell conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Macfarlane defended the prisoner.

Mr. Edward Morris stated that about seven or eight days ago, the prisoner called upon him and spoke of a Post Office Directory, saying that he was authorised by the Post Office at home to get up a Post Office Directory for India, China, and the Colonies. He showed manuscript books purporting to contain orders given in other parts of India. Amongst other orders there was one signed by the agent of the Agra Bank in Calcutta. It was a genuine signature. He also saw other signatures to orders which he knew to be genuine. The prisoner explained that there were to be advertisements in this Directory; and Mr. Morris paid him Rs. 40 for an advertisement of the Bombay agency of the Agra Bank to be inserted in it. The prisoner then gave him a receipt for those Rs. 40, and stated that as it was a Government affair, no stamp was required. Prisoner, he said, returned to the Bank on Friday with a cheque for Rs. 30, the drawer of which was Mr. D. S. Kemp, who used to keep an account at the Bank. Mr. Kemp, however, had ordered his account to be stopped. He then sent for Mr. Meyer, the prisoner, to his room and told him that his cheque had been stopped. Prisoner asked why. Witness said he had better ask the drawer. He asked him incidentally where prisoner was staying,—when he replied, at the P. & O. Club.

Mr. Henry K. Gregory, accountant to the Agra Bank, corroborated the statement of Mr. Morris. His Worship then postponed the case till Monday the 18th instant; the prisoner being admitted to bail in his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 600 of which he was to deposit in Court.

BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

EIGHTEENTH DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

TO-DAY the attendance was as great as on Wednesday.

On Mr. Premchund entering the box, the President said—Now, there were several matters which stood over from Wednesday, that you might have an opportunity of examining your books so as to be able to give explanations. Now, first of all there is the balance of James Blair's loan—that statement you know in the book of the Asiatic Bank. What have you to say as to that?—A. I bought five shares from Mr. Blair for Rs. 28,000. President—Well, you see, although it is not exactly what we expected, it does appear that it was another transaction between you and Mr. Blair?—A. Yes, that is what I was going to say, sir. Q. Why did you not mention that then?—A. These are five Back Bay shares purchased from Mr. Blair. President—I hope you will tell us everything to-day. You ought to have told us this on Wednesday. Witness—I did not remember. Q. Was Rs. 28,000 the whole price, or was it premium?—A. It was Rs. 28,000 premium. Q. What was paid on the shares?—A. Rs. 5,000. Q. Rs. 5,000 on each share?—A. Yes, I bought the shares at Rs. 32,000 and there was a profit of Rs. 20,000. Q. You sold the shares at Rs. 1,85,000 to Javerilall Umiashunker?—A. Yes, and there is a profit of Rs. 20,000. Q. Rs. 1,62,070 of it was passed to Mr. Blair's account in reduction of his loan to the Asiatic Bank?—A. Yes. Q. And Rs. 22,995 was paid to your account. This item was written back next day, "Balance of James Blair's loan"?—A. Yes. Q. But it was subsequently paid to your clerk, was it not?—A. Yes. Q. Why was that Rs. 22,995 paid to your clerk?—A. Because Rs. 20,000 was the profit and Rs. 2,995 belonged to me as interest. Q. But who paid you Rs. 2,995 interest? A. Mr. Blair. Q. Well, was it a time-bargain?—A. It was interest to July. President—Well, then, you see that though we were inaccurate as to the actual amount, yet it was another transaction between you and Mr. Blair?—A. Yes. President—Well, be careful and let us have all. Witness—I am going to let you have all, sir. President—Well, now, there was another item of Rs. 297 paid on account of Mr. Blair on Back Bay shares—what does that item mean?—A. I told you on Wednesday there was Rs. 3,11,702-8 which I debited to Mr. Blair; on that account Rs. 3,12,297 was credited in my book to the Asiatic Bank. President—I don't understand. Do you say you paid?—A. Mr. Blair paid me Rs. 3,12,000 instead of Rs. 3,11,702-8, and I paid the Rs. 297-8 back to the Asiatic Bank. President—I see. Then there is the item of Rs. 4,950. Witness—Yes, a cheque given by Mr. Barnes, of the Agra Bank. Q. What for?—A. I think that was some share transaction. Q. Between Mr. Blair and Mr. Barnes?—A. Yes, I acted as broker, but I don't recollect what share transaction it was. Q. But it was a share transaction?—A. Yes, sir; it was entered in the Asiatic Bank books as paid cash on 22nd July 1865.

President—Well, then, you said you would give us a list of the loans from Roychund Deepchund to Mr. Blair?—A. I have not got that yet. I have sent for it, but it has not come yet. Q. You said you had the books here, did you not?—A. I said they were not here. I said I would get the list. I have sent to my father for it, and it has not come yet. President—You said you would bring it here this morning. Witness—Yes, but it could not come by train in time. Q. Did you telegraph for it?—A. I telegraphed, and I sent off a man this morning. Q. And we shall have it on Monday morning?—A. You are sure to have it then.

President—Now, as to the account of Mr. Blair and Mr. Morrison, you said you would show us an account of these gentlemen in your name. What is that account?—A. There is nothing in my books. President—Of course there will be nothing in your books, but can you point it out in the books of the Asiatic Bank?—A. I searched through these books yesterday, and I could not find anything at all. It was in Mr. Blair's name, Rs. 3,12,000 on ten Back Bay shares. Q. You are not able to point out this account in the Asiatic Bank's books?—A. There is a loan given to Mr. Blair Rs. 3,11,702-8 which was in Mr. Morrison's and Mr. Blair's joint account. That was debited in the Asiatic Bank's books. President—I do not think that can be the case, for if you remember there was a purchase on behalf of Mr. Morrison, Rs. 3,11,000, and also a purchase on behalf of Mr. Blair, two different items, in your book. I remember seeing it. You purchased shares for each of them?—A. I have got my books, and there is ten shares for Mr. Blair. There were 25 shares purchased at the auction. President—I understood you to say distinctly the other day that there was a distinct account kept by Mr. Blair and Mr. Morrison in your name. You mentioned one "A. B. C. shares" account. That we have some trace of. Witness—There is no other account, sir. Q. None except the "A. B. C. shares" account! Well, were you dreaming when you spoke on Wednesday?—A. I was looking at the "A. B. C. shares" account, sir. President—Well, now, show us that "A. B. C. shares" account in the Asiatic Bank's books. Witness—First of all I will show you another entry. President (to Interpreter)—Just look over the books with Premchund. Interpreter—He points to the item which has already been translated, Rs. 3,11,702-8, under date 16th July 1864. Witness—That was for shares purchased for Mr. Blair. Interpreter—This is debited to the account of Mr. Blair, of the Bank of Bombay, "purchased ten Back Bay shares on your account." President—Well, don't you find another entry close by this—the same amount entered on a purchase for Mr. Morrison? Interpreter—The other item is debited to the account of Mr. Brodie, of the Chartered Bank, on 15th July 1864 "ten Back Bay shares on your behalf." The average rates and prices are also given. President—But is not Mr. Morrison also put down for 3 lakhs? Witness—No, sir, it is Mr. Brodie. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair were together in the purchase of these shares at the auction. Q. Well, is that account for Rs. 3,11,000 the one in which Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair were jointly interested? Yes, sir. Q.—Well, what is this "A. B. C. shares" account? I suppose that is an account of shares in the Asiatic Banking Corporation?—A. Yes. Q. Then there is a credit to Mr. Blair of that sum?—A. Yes sir. Interpreter reads—"Credited to account of Mr. Blair, of the Bank of Bombay, 15th July 1864, Rs. 3,11,702-8 cash by the hands of myself,"—meaning Premchund. Q. Well, that account stood in the Asiatic Bank in Mr. Blair's name and was operated on by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair?—A. Yes, together. Q. Operated on in the way you have already said, by Mr. Morrison sending down slips; or was it by Mr. Blair drawing cheques?—A. Mr. Blair drew cheques. President—Well, you see, you must have led us all wrong the other day. You said it was operated on by Mr. Morrison sending down slips. Witness—In my own account. Q. Well, this is the "A. B. C. shares" account?—A. Yes. President—Well, let us see if that is in your name. Witness looked over the books for some time, and then replied that he could not find the account. President—Well, in Mr. Blair's account to the Asiatic Bank he is brought in debtor in respect of "A. B. C. shares." The clerk to the Commission here showed a paper to the President, who said—Oh, I see. Well, I will speak of this afterwards. President—Now, you know, Premchund, you volunteered this information. We were not aware of it. You volunteered this information, that they had a joint account in your name. Now, you must have some foundation for that. Witness—That is the account, sir. Q. What account?—A. That of Back Bay shares. Q. What, this loan of Rs. 3,11,000?—A. Yes, the Rs. 3,11,000; and there is another account. Q. What other?—A. I told you on Wednesday about the 50 Back Bay shares, the joint transaction. President—That is what you mentioned last day you were here; but what you mentioned was something independent of that. You said that Messrs. Brown and Morrison had together a separate account in your name. Now I want you to substantiate that. Witness—I cannot find it in the Asiatic Bank books or my own books. I went through them all yesterday. President—Then, sir, what explanation have you for making such a statement to the Commission? Were you drawing on your imagination? (No answer.) Is it any account elsewhere? Had they any account in your name elsewhere?—A. Not Mr. Morrison or Mr. Blair at all. Q. Then how came you to suggest it of your own accord; because we never heard of it?—A. They had nothing in the bank book except Asiatic Bank shares. I have a further statement —— President—But we want this first; are you quite sure that Mr. Blair and Mr. Morrison never had any account in your name?—A. No, they never had. President—Then you correct the statement altogether now?—A. Yes. I correct my statement altogether. President—Well, you know that is very unsatisfactory. I beg of you to be a little more careful to-day in your statements. Witness—But before you examine me I want to say something. President—You are at present putting in an explanation of your last day's examination, and I am not clear on this matter at all. You said you sold these shares to Mr. Blair at Rs. 28,000. Witness—Yes. President—And that was premium? Witness—Yes: and —— President—Wait a moment, just listen to me. That was Rs. 1,40,000 with the premium? Witness—Yes. President—But then you say there was Rs. 5,000 more, which makes Rs. 1,65,000. Witness—Yes. Q. Then why did Mr. Blair get only Rs. 1,62,070?—A. There was interest till 1st July. President—But the interest is included in the Rs. 22,990?—A. Yes. Q. But according to your statement, Mr. Blair ought to have got Rs. 1,65,000 from you?—A. Yes, but he must pay back the interest up to 1st July. Q. But that was in the Rs. 22,990?—A. Yes. President—Well, we will see what that makes it (calculating)—I see. It is all right. Well, that explains.

President—Now, then, the next thing you said was that you would show us a list of the loans by Roychund Deepchund to Mr. Robertson. Witness—Yes. President—Well, first of all explain that Rs. 11,750 to Mr. Robertson. Witness—I have got that. Q. Well, what is it?—A. A purchase of two Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company's shares from Mr. Robertson for Rs. 11,750. I got that in my own book here. President (to the interpreter)—Just look at that. Interpreter—The entry is dated 25th November 1864. Q. What were the shares?—A. One share of the Mazagon Company. Q. How much was paid up. A. There was Rs. 3,000 paid up. Interpreter—The entry is "debited to the account of Mr. Robertson Rs. 3,000 principal, Rs. 8,750 premium—total Rs. 11,750." President—Then you had not, the last time you were here, a list of the allotments of the Mazagon Reclamation Company. We have got that since and gone through them; and, now, did you not allot D. Robertson that one share? Witness—I may have, I cannot say, sir. Would you show me the list? (Shown list) President—Did you not allot that share to D. Robertson. Look at No. 82. Witness—Yes. Q. You allotted him that share at Rs. 3,000, that he might clear Rs. 8,750 directly by that transaction? In fact it was sold immediately, on 25th November?—A. Yes. President—Very well, we will come back to questions on these companies afterwards, but I will go on now to the list of loans from Roychund Deepchund to Mr. Robertson. Witness—I have already said I will give you that on Monday. I have not got it, but will give it you on Monday. President—Then you said you would let us have a list of transactions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey.—A. I could not find it at all. It was a joint account. President—You said you would be able to do so?—A. I said I would find it, but I have not been able to do so. Q. Do you mean to say they had no transactions?—A. I cannot find any account. Q. Did not you say they often had joint transactions together?—A. I did not say that. Q. What did you say?—A. You asked me if they had joint transactions, and I said I would find out. President—I understood you to say that they had dealings, and that you would be able to furnish us with a list to-day?—A. I said I would find out if they had any. President—Well, perhaps you will continue that search if you want to give us full evidence. Witness—I will do that, sir.

President—We were speaking to you the other day about the allotments you made in other companies? Witness—Yes. President—You mentioned several companies, and we have had the books and looked into them since. We will first take the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company. You said Cowasjee Jehanghier got an allotment of Port Canning shares. Witness—I want to make a correction of that statement. As soon as the Back Bay Company come out Cowasjee left the Bank of Bombay. President—Yes. He left the Bank of Bombay to my recollection about June 1864. Witness—Yes. President—Well, now, let me go through the names of some of the shareholders and original allottees in this Mazagon Land Reclamation Company. C. F. Kelly, solicitor of the Bank of Bombay—did you allot him two shares?—A. Yes, he got two shares. He was the solicitor of the company. Q. Solicitor of the company as well as of the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes. Q. Are you quite sure?—A. I think so; I don't recollect properly. Q. Mr. Ryland, of the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes, he had one share. Q. D. Robertson, of the Bank of Bombay?—A. One share. President—That is the one we have found, which he sold directly at a profit. Q. G. Inverarity—was he allotted three shares?—A. Yes. Q. S. D. Birch, two?—A. Yes. Q. Mr. M. H. Scott, 100?—A. Yes. Q. Premchund Roychund, 100?—Yes. Q. R. Hannay, 50?—A. Yes. Q. R. L. Tracey, two, and then again 25?—A. Yes. Q. James Blair, two?—A. Yes. Q. These shares were at a premium at the time of the allotment?—A. Yes. Q. And, as we have in this case of Mr. Robertson, could have been sold directly at a considerable profit?—A. The shares of every company in those days were at a premium.

President—Now, then, the Asiatic Trading Company. Did you allot J. Blair one share in that company?—A. Yes, sir, one share. Q. Did you allot D. Robertson one share?—A. Yes, sir. Q. M. H. Scott, six?—A. Yes. Q. R. L. Tracey, six?—A. Yes. Q. A. Morrison, one?—A. One.

President—Then the Frere Land and Reclamation Company. Now, you had the allotment of the shares of this company also?—A. Not the whole. Mr. Bailley and others had also to do with the allotment. President—But you had the allotment of some of these shares, for we have a letter of thanks from one gentleman to you. Witness—Yes. Q. Did you procure an allotment of two of these shares to James Blair?—A. Yes, sir: two. Q. Did you get that allotment?—A. Yes, that he might get the premium. Q. C. F. Kelly?—A. One share. Q. Donald Robertson?—A. One. Q. Now, then, did not you allot to G. Inverarity two shares in the name of Atmaram Balcrishna?—A. I did not, but another did. Q. You did not allot these shares?—A. No, sir. President—Now, look at the entry, see what it is, and explain it. (Showing the list). You did not make the allotment of these two shares to G. Inverarity?—A. No, sir. President—But you know about it. Explain it, please. Witness—I think Cursondass Maahowdass got it. Q. And were these entered in the name of Atmaram Balcrishna?—A. Atmaram Balcrishna had 13 shares. President (pointing to the entry on the list)—There is the entry "Atmaram Balcrishna" and then in parentheses "G. Inverarity." Did these shares really belong to Mr. Inverarity?—A. I think so. President—Very well.

Now, we come to the Bombay Shipping Company. You had the allotment of shares there, I am told?—A. Yes. Q. These shares were at a premium when allotted, I suppose?—A. Yes, Q. Well, did you allot James Blair two?—A. Yes, two shares. Q. C. F. Kelly one share?—Witness here referred to the list and showed that the entry had first been C. F. Kelly, but that that name had been deleted and the name Tamooljee Pestonjee inserted. Therefore he replied, the allotment was not to Mr. Kelly but to Tamooljee Pestonjee. President—But there were two to James Blair?—A. Yes.

Now, then, there is the Port Canning Company. You told us you had with some other gentlemen the allotment of these shares. Witness—Yes. Q. Did you receive any written application for them?—A. Yes, sir; plenty applications. Have you got these now, or do you know where we can lay our hands on them?—A. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. has them. Q. Did you allot five shares to S. D. Birch?—A. Yes. Q. What was the premium on Port Canning shares then?—A. Rs. 8,000. Q. Did you allot any to James Blair?—A. Two shares. Q. To G. Inverarity five? A. Yes. Q. To H. E. Jacomb one?—A. Yes. Q. C. F. Kelly two?—A. Yes. Q. F. F. Lidderdale one?—A. Yes. Q. Mr. Ravenscroft one?—A. Yes. Q. He was a Government director then, was he not?—A. Yes. Q. A. D. Robertson, twenty? A. Yes. Q. Donald Robertson, two?—A. Yes. Q. R. L. Tracey, fifty?—A. Yes. Q. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, twenty?—A. Yes. Q. J. McIlwraith; he was a director?—A. Yes, and got 15 shares.

President—Now, then, I wish to recall your attention to a part of your examination the day before yesterday. You told us that you thought ten Back Bay shares allotted at the second issue to Mr. Robertson were not his. Witness—Yes. President—Now you see the effect of that evidence is very serious to Mr. Robertson, because unless it is explained it would appear he received a present of about two lakhs of rupees. Witness—He will say himself at once who they belonged to. President—Oh, but I want a little information from you about it. You told us Mr. Robertson never told you who was the real owner of these shares. Now, don't you know who was the real owner? Witness—I don't know who was the real owner. President—Oh just think a moment. Witness—I have been thinking these last two days, sir. Q. Have you no idea? Have you never heard who was the real owner of these ten shares? Now, be careful. Witness—I must have heard it. President—Now, you surely could not forget so important a thing as the concealment in that way of the name of the real owner of these ten shares. Witness—Mr. Robertson told me he was the owner of two shares of the original issue. Q. Had he any shares in the new issue?—A. He had ten of the new issue, but I believe they were not his. Q. Were any of them his?—A. Not one of them. President—Well, now you seem to have some information on the subject. Witness—For this reason, he could not have twelve when Mr. Blair got only five. President—Now, that may be, will you swear you never heard who was the real owner of these shares?—A. I must have heard it, but I don't remember the name now. President—Wait a moment. Have you no idea who was owner of these ten shares? Now be careful. Just consider. Remember it is a serious thing for you what your evidence is before this Commission. Witness—I just say what I did know. I can't remember. Q. Now, sir, who was the owner of these shares? A. It may have been Hannay, Tracey, or Scott,—Any of these three,—but I don't remember the name at all. Q. Was it usual in distributing, to give shares in the names of other people?—A. Yes. Q. *Usual?*—A. Very usual. Q. Then has your memory failed you in all the other cases? Can you tell us any other cases in which people held shares in the names of others?—A. I got a few shares in my own name and plenty in the name of my clerk. President—But have you any recollection of that being so in the case of any director of the Bank of Bombay except Mr. Scott? You have mentioned his name. Have you any recollection of any other director of the Bank of Bombay having shares in the name of some other person? Witness—If you mention the names I will tell you. President—Well, I will ask you the names of all the Government directors in 1863, '64, and '65, not to be invidious at all. First, there is Mr. Birch?—A. He got eight shares. Q. You never heard of him having more?—A. No. Q. Mr. Robertson?—A. Four, and I heard he had five more, making nine in all. Q. In some other body's name?—A. Yes, sir. Q. Ravenscroft?—A. No, sir, he had none. Q. Inverarity?—A. No. Q. Mangles?—A. No. Q. F. S. Chapman?—A. I don't think he has any at all. Q. Lushington?—A. No, none. Q. Jacomb?—A. No, none. Q. Now, can you tell us anybody, except Mr. Robertson, whom we will probably not see for some time, who can give us information as to whom these ten shares belonged to?—A. Mr. Robertson himself. Q. But anybody else?—A. Hannay or Tracey. Q. Anybody in Bombay—Cowasjee Jehanghier?—A. No, he can't tell you. President—He was one of the promoters?—A. But still he won't know. President—It was a secret transaction? A. Yes. President—Well, now, do you know or believe that there was trafficking in shares by any of the directors who were in office on 1st August 1863 or during the whole of 1864 or 1865?—Are you aware, I will ask you in the first place, of *any* of this trafficking in shares? Witness—If you give me the names I will tell you. President—Well, I will give you all their names. First of all, Mr. Birch.—A. I think he had some shares of the Asiatic Bank. Q. Did he buy them or get them at the second issue?—A. I don't know, but he had shares in the Asiatic Bank. Q. Did you buy these shares from him?—A. No, sir. Q. Had Mr. Birch any shares in any other company?—A. I don't know, sir. President—Why, you know, we see Mr. Birch had some in the Mazagon Company. Witness—Oh yes, that I have said already. President—And he had some in the Port Canning Company?—A. Yes. Q. Well, then, the next name is Ravenscroft.—A. I don't know at all, sir. Q. Inverarity?—A. He was doing business in the Bank of Bombay shares; I think he was buying and selling. Q. Do you mean to say that he was investing or was he trafficking?—A. Sometimes he was buying and selling. Q. Had he any other shares?—A. I think he had Back Bay shares; but I don't remember. Q. Then, there is Mangles, had he any?—A. No. Q. Chapman?—A. No. Q. Lushington?—A. No. Q. Jacomb?—A. No. Q. Now, are you aware of any of these gentlemen having been buying or selling shares—trafficking in shares—in other person's names?—(A pause). Any of them?—A. If Inverarity had any business he must have done it with Cursondass Madhowdass. President—That is not an answer to any question. I asked you whether were you aware of any of these directors of the Bank trafficking in shares in the names of other persons? A. To that I have said that Robertson and Inverarity and —— Q. Well, who else?—A. They were buying and selling shares. Q. Well, now, had you or your father ever any joint transactions or speculations with any of these gentlemen, these Government directors?—A. No, sir; If you give me the names again I will tell you. The President here repeated the names of the Government directors. Witness—No, sir; not with any of these. Q. Never had?—A. No, sir; never had. President—But you particularly guarded yourself and said not with any of *these* gentlemen. Witness—Yes. Q. Were there any other gentlemen, Government directors, so far as you know. Witness—If you tell me the names I will tell you. President—Wait a moment. Do you know the names of any other Government directors who entered into speculation?—A. Not of these names. Q. Well, then, any other names?—A. If you mention them I can tell you. President—No, no; that will not do. I don't know the names. Is there any other Government director with whom you have had joint transactions?—A. Not jointly at all, sir. President—Well, why did you fence about it and say not with any of *these* directors?—A. There might be some other directors I don't know; but if you give me the names I will tell you at once. President—Well, we know you had joint transactions with commercial directors. We have gone into that in the case of Mr. Tracey, but I am now asking you about Government directors. Witness—I don't know at all, sir. President—I have given you the names of the Government directors for three years. Witness—I had no transactions at all, sir. Q. Are you aware—as from your enormous business and acquaintance with almost everything in Bombay, you have the means of knowledge—that any of these gentlemen ever did enter into joint speculations with natives or others in this town during these years?—A. I think Robertson and Cassels must have had joint transactions. Q. Mr. A. D. Robertson or Mr. D. Robertson?—A. A. D. Robertson. Q. Why do you say so?—A. Because they were staying together and doing business together. Q. You have no other means of knowledge than that?—A. No, sir. Q. Are you aware of any of these gentlemen receiving allotments in the names of other persons? One person you named, but is there nobody else? Do you know of any other gentlemen you can mention having received allotments in other people's names?—A. No, sir: not one of them. Q. Not one?—A. No.

President—Well, now, I think you were elected a director on 12th December 1864, were you not?—A. Yes, sir. Q. And I think you were present at the board when the resolution of 12th April 1865 was passed?—A. Yes, sir: I was. Q. Now, I suppose you highly approved of that resolution?—A. I thought at that time it was a good one for the bank. Q. Now, whose idea was that resolution—with whom did it originate?—A. It was with three of us;—I think myself, Hannay, and Tracey. Q. Now, did you observe that that rule rescinded the resolution of 6th August 1863?—A. Yes, sir. President (handing the board minute book to witness)—Take the resolution in your hand and you will be better able to answer. That resolution of 6th August 1863 forbade the secretary to advance on shares unless the application was brought before a full board, did it not?—A. Yes. Q. Were you aware of the existence of that rule?—A. No, sir: I was not aware of it. Q. When did you first become aware of it?—A. At this meeting. President—But you said you were one of the persons who originated that resolution: now that is a carefully drawn up paper, and must have been considered some time before. When did you first become aware of the resolution of 6th August 1863?—A. I said it in this way to Robertson—that by advancing money we would bring confidence into the bazaars and be salvation to the market, but I never knew about this resolution of August 1863 until I saw the papers at that meeting. Q. Oh, you never knew till you saw the papers at the meeting?—A. No. Q. Very well, were you not very much surprised when you found there was such a rule in existence at that time? Surely, when you did see the papers it must have surprised you, for that was a rule you had violated with the secretary for a year before that?—A. Yes. I thought he had the power to advance. President—No, no! One thing or the other now. Did it not strike you as singular that such a rule was in existence and had to be rescinded?—A. It did not strike me at all. Q. Is it not a fact that you had been repeatedly borrowing money on shares through the secretary from the Bank?—A. He was advancing on promissory notes and taking shares as collateral security notwithstanding the rule that he had in his hands. Q. Did not it occur to you to tell your brother directors that that was the case?—A. No. Q. You did not tell them that that resolution of August 1863 was already a dead letter?—A. They all knew, and I never told them. Q. Were you quite sure they all knew?—A. They saw that there were advances. President—We have the statement of some of the directors that they did not know anything of them. Well, I suppose you approved of the advancing upon shares though the calls were not all paid up?—A. Yes. Q. In fact on the premiums?—A. Yes, at that time. Q. And you approved of these advances being left entirely to the discretion of the secretary?—A. Yes. President.—Just so. I suppose in fact you would have approved anything that made the money market easier?—A. Yes; that made confidence in the bazaar. President—Perhaps you would tell us what was the governing consideration that induced you and the directors to pass that rule?—A. That is the only reason—that if people found out in the bazaar that the Bank of Bombay was advancing on shares it would bring confidence into the market. Q. Did it not enter into your consideration that there was a good deal of money lying idle in the Bank.? A. No, sir: that was not the reason. Q. It was not that you wanted further security?—A. No. Q. But that you thought it would give more confidence in the market—that is your reason?—A. Yes, that is it.

President—Well, we will turn from that to the resolution of 4th May 1865. You will see it at the last clause there but one (showing minute book). You remember there was some discussion when that resolution was come to? Witness—I was not at the meeting. President—Oh, you were there, and voted, I understand. Witness—No, I was not at the meeting at all, sir. Q. Are you quite sure you did not take take a part in the discussion?—A. Quite sure of that, sir. I was not at the meeting at all. President—You were not at the meeting! Then you was at the next meeting?—A. Yes. Q. And approved of that resolution?—A. Yes. President—In fact, I suppose, you would have approved of any resolution that did not tend to restrict the powers of the secretary: your plan of doing business would be to give the secretary as much power as possible. That was your plan, was it not?—A. Yes.

President—Well, now, we shall turn from these general considerations to the particular items in the outstanding debts due to the Bank of Bombay and your dealings with respect to them. First of all there is the Alliance Financial Association; were you consulted as to getting up that company?—A. No, sir. Q. Not at all?—A. No. Q. I believe you took 1,000 shares in it?—A. Yes, they sent me 1,000 shares and I took them. Q. I think you took a considerable interest in that company's subsequent proceedings?—A. No interest, except that I held 1,000 shares. Q. Was not that sufficient to induce you to take a considerable interest in the concern?—A. I sold the shares next morning, but they would not allow me to sell, so I just bought them back again.—Q. Who would not allow you to sell?—A. The directors: Dr. Diver and the others. President—But they could not prevent you?—A. Dr. Diver said—"Don't sell them, you must keep them for some time." Q. Well, I believe you bought this land, the powder mills property, from Government, did you not?—A. Yes. President—Well we heard something about that on Wednesday. Was Government paid for this?—A. They were paid all the purchase-money. Q. When?—A. Lately. Q. Then you resold the land to this Alliance Financial?—A. Yes, to the directors. Q. What is the date of that sale?—A. I don't know, sir. Pesident.—Well, perhaps you will look into your books and see? Witness—I will find out the money I received. President—I want to have the date now. I suppose the earnest money was paid immediately after the sale?—A. No, sir: nothing was paid at all. Q. There was surely some agreement in writing?—A. There was no writing at all. Q. You don't mean to say you agreed for the purchase of land for 60 lakhs and did not take a writing for it?—A. Yes, sir. President—Well, tell us about the date of the re-sale for the present purpose. Witness—I think it was one month after we bought the land from Government. Q. And when did you buy from Government?—A. I cannot remember. It was about October 1864. Q. Did you buy from Government in September 1864?—A. Yes, and sold in October—just about a month afterwards. Q. How long was it after the re-sale that you got the earnest money paid?—A. I think about a month after. Q. Then the re-sale took place about the 9th October, for I see the earnest money was paid on 9th November?—A. Yes. Q. Well, the terms were that the directors were to pay 60 lakhs, and that 100 shares were to be allotted by you, 100 by Mr. Scott, and so on?—A. Yes. Q. Well, when did they pay the purchase money?—A. They paid 10 lakhs, which we paid to Government, and then they paid 20 lakhs profit to us. Q. When was that? Witness looked into his books and pointed out some entries to the Interpreter. Interpreter—He points to an entry on 29th October 1864, "5 lakhs credited to the joint account of Parsee Cowasjee Jehanghier, Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Peel, Cassels & Co., Gray & Co., and myself, being five persons, regarding the purchase of the powder works property at Mazagon for 60 lakhs. Received earnest money thereof, 5 lakhs cash." Q. Have you the English date there?—A. There is both the English and the native date. Interpreter—The rest of the entry is "Debited to the account of Steel and Co." President—Well, don't you find another entry at page 10 of your cash book, 15th November, of another 5 lakhs having been paid? Witness—Yes. There is another 5 lakhs. Q. To the same account?—A. Yes, and there is also another 15 lakhs. President—I daresay there is a great deal more, but I don't want to carry on this at present. The Alliance Financial Association's whole paid up capital was 60 lakhs if it was that?—A. It was more, sir. President—No, we have the evidence of parties themselves, and they say 60 lakhs; and a good deal of it was employed of course in their business. Witness—Yes. President—They would have some difficulty, therefore, in laying their hands immediately on the purchase money of this powder mills property?—A. Yes. Q. Did not you undertake to finance the purchase-money for them?—A. They got 60 lakhs from calls. President—Well, but a good deal of that was out in their business. They could not keep that for the purchase of the powder mills property. I ask you if you did not finance some of the purchase money for them at that time?—A. I may have got the money. Q. Now, then, I ask you this—There was a bill discounted by the Bank of Bombay, on the 31st October 1864, for 5 lakhs—do you recollect that?—A. Yes, there was a bill discounted. Q. And there was another bill discounted on 8th November 1864 for 5 lakhs?—A. Yes. Q. Now, did you not interest yourself to get those ten lakhs for the Alliance Financial Corporation?—A. First of all they asked me about the 5 lakhs, and I told them I could get it from the Bank of Bombay, because I thought it perfectly safe. Q. But did not you recommend them to the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes. Q. Did not you again recommend them for the second loan of 5 lakhs on 8th November?—A. Yes. Q. That was, if you remember, a cash credit for one month?—A. Yes: that may be. Q. Did not you afterwards ask the Bank of Bombay to extend that cash credit for the Alliance Financial to three months?—A. I may have asked them. Q. But, sir, have you any doubt that you did so?—A. I have no doubt about it, sir. President—Well, sir, don't answer me that you may have done it when you have no doubt that you did. Is that (showing note) your handwriting?—A. Yes. Shall I read the note? President—No, that will do. It is quite clear from this letter that this was a transaction of yours—that you knew all about this transaction? Witness—Yes. President—You say, in fact, you recollect it. Now, with whom did you negotiate these two loans of 5 lakhs each?—A. With the secretary. Q. Did you never see the chairman on such occasions as these?—A. No, sir: I went to the secretary at once. Q. Not for 60 lakhs, surely! Did you go to Mr. Blair for it?—A. Yes. President—I think the secretary had no authority. The chairman was at the Bank most days—Mr. Birch was in the habit of being there for an hour and sometimes more every day? Witness—Yes. Q. You knew that?—A. Yes. Q. But still you negotiated the loan with the secretary? A.—Yes. Q. Did not you communicate with any director as to this loan?—A. No. Q. You knew all the directors?—Yes. Q. But yet you communicated only with Mr. Blair?—A. Yes. Q. Well, did Mr. Blair ask you for any security for this loan?—A. No. Q. No security was given?—A. No security was given or asked. Q. For what time were these to run? The second was first of all for a month. Witness—And then for three months more. Q. Was there any understanding as to renewal?—A. I don't remember that. Q. Now, were not these two sums of five lakhs each paid in fact to the directors of the Mazagon Reclamation Company? You say you on 29th October got 5 lakhs, and then on 8th November you got other 5 lakhs? Witness—I may have got it. Q. Is it not a fact that one of these sums of 5 lakhs was paid to your account at the Asiatic Bank?—A. I will see. What date, sir?—President—12th November 1864. You know it was not in the name of the Alliance Financial, but in the name of Diver and the other directors. Witness (after loooking into his books)—Yes, I have got it here. This came to me. Q. Have you any doubt in fact that it was a transaction of yours for the purpose of putting the Alliance Financial in funds?—A. The Alliance Financial got the money, and I negotiated the transactions. Q. Do you know anything about a bill on 7th July for Rs. 1,06,000?—A. I do not know about that, sir. Q. Now, do you know Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Hurbhum Nursee, two of the directors of this company?—A. Yes. Q. You knew them well?—A. Yes. Q. Who were they?—A. They were cotton merchants. Q. Now, I think that at the same date that you were getting these loans extended for the Alliance Financial Association you were also endeavouring to get loans for these two men, were you not. A. I think not. They never asked me at all. Q. Well, on 26th November, did not you recommend Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Hurbhum Nursee to Mr. Blair—A. Yes, sir. President (handing over a note)—Just see if that is your handwriting. Witness—Yes. President—Then hand it over to me. Did not you write this letter to Mr. Blair—"Ghellabhoy Puddumsey wants a loan on ten Elphnistone shares for three months at 10 per cent for 12 lakhs. He is quite safe for from 5 to 10 lakhs. For Hurbhum Nursee also a loan of the same kind is required. Will you give them? They are both quite safe." Did you write that?—A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you not at the same time tell Mr. Blair that Ghellabhoy was safe for 10 lakhs?—A. Yes, because he was a rich man at that time, sir, and was a member of the firm of Sewjee Nansey and Co. Q. Do you know that Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, besides being down for these Alliance Financial advances has also loans in his own name, and also that there has been great loss in consequence of his failure?—A. Yes. Q. Well, did you write this letter on the same day (showing letter) 26th November, recommending Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy and Sons as quite safe for 2½ lakhs?—Yes. President—Now you see you had a heavy operation that day. You see you recommended 26½ lakhs of loans to the Bank of Bombay besides the extension of the loan of 5 lakhs for three months longer. Witness—I recommended a great many people. I was recommending first class people to the Bank. Cassumbhoy held a great deal of property in Bombay, and so did Sewjee Nansey & Co. President—We have seen the object of part of the transaction. What was your object in recommending Ghellabhoy Puddumsey when there were such large sums outstanding against him in the Bank of Bombay?—A. I don't know. They wanted to borrow on shares. Q. But what did they want to borrow money for?—A. I do not know, sir. Q. You are quite sure they did not want to borrow money to buy shares from you?—A. I do not know at all, sir; I could tell from my books. Q. Have you no recollection of any transactions in reference to that 26th November?—A. No, sir: I can see from my books. President—Oh, never mind. They did not get the money that they wanted, so that you need not mind. Now we will turn to another set of debts connected with the Alliance Financial—those of Taylor, Diver, and Atmaram Madhowjee. Can you tell us what was the market price of Back Bay shares on 11th October 1864?—Witness (after looking at a calendar)—I think it was about Rs. 20,000, but I have not got it here. President—I think you will find by looking at your books about that time, for you always have it down. Look at page 300 of your cash book. Witness—Yes, here are two entries, one at Rs. 22,250 and the other at Rs. 22,750. Q. Is that premium?—A. Yes, premium. Q. I think you had twenty Back Bay shares to sell on that day?—A. Yes. Q. Did you agree to sell them to Taylor, Diver, and Atmaram Madhowjee?—A. Yes, they told me to get them and I sold these shares to them. Q. And the price was what you mentioned, Rs. 22,750 premium?—A. Yes. Q. Did you finance for the purchase money of some of these shares?—A. Yes. Q. I think you arranged a loan of Rs. 5,50,000 for these parties with the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes. Q. With whom did you negotiate?—A. With Mr. Blair. Q. Did not you go to the chairman?—A. No. Q. Or any of the directors?—A. No. Q. You had just retired from the direction yourself then, had you not? The first time you retired was in September?—A. Yes, sir: it was one month after. Q. Was that your understanding of the way in which business was conducted—having these large loans entirely from the secretary?—A. Always from the secretary. Q. You so understood when you were a director—that you had nothing to with these things?—A. I always understood so, sir. Q. Well, was any security asked for this Rs. 5,50,000?—A. There were twenty Back Bay shares. Q. We will talk about that afterwards; but was it arranged that they should be delivered at the time?—A. Yes, it was to be a loan on twenty Back Bay shares. Q. From what you said before, I suppose you were not aware that the secretary had no authority then to advance on shares? A.—He was doing this—taking promissory notes and shares as collateral security; that's it. President—But he had no authority to do that till 12th April 1865. Witness—No, sir. It was not advancing actually on shares, but taking shares as collateral security. Q. Had he any authority to do so?—A. I think not. President—You had been a director of the bank, and surely ought to have known that he was doing wrong. Witness—At that time I thought he was lending to people who had money and shares to deposit. Q. Did you recommend these parties you spoke of as particularly solvent parties?—A. Yes, Atmaram Madhowjee told me himself that he was worth 50 lakhs. Q. Were not they all largely engaged in speculation at the time?—A. Yes, after that. Q. Was not Diver a doctor in this place?—A. Yes. Q. And you thought Atmaram Madhowjee was a person worth—how many lakhs?—A. He said he was worth 50 lakhs. Q. But you don't believe what everybody says?—A. No, I thought he was worth 15 or 20 lakhs. He told me that he was worth 50 lakhs about December, I think. President—I find in the private opinion book kept by the secretary for the information of the directors that Atmaram Madhowdass is mentioned in this way, with two or three others—"Cowasjee considers them good for Rs. 20,000. June 23." And on on 21st October 1864, just a month or two before the time you speak of, say,—"Atmaram Madhowdass—Premchund thinks Rs. 25,000 enough to advance to him." Now, sir, did not you give that information to Mr. Blair?—A. Yes. I may have given that information to Mr. Blair. President—And yet you talk about his being a very wealthy person within a month of that! Witness—But he got the loan on the security of shares. President—I am not talking about that. You were saying he was a very wealthy person. Witness—So he told me himself. Q. But what was your own opinion?—A. That he was worth about 15 or 20 lakhs. He made plenty of money in shares. Q. And did he make all that in two months A. He could make plenty of money in one day. President—Then, that is what you call fortunes made in one day. And Mr. Taylor, did you consider him a wealthy person?—A. I always considered him worth 4 or 5 lakhs, because he had plenty of Agra Bank shares and shares in other concerns. President—There is an entry in the private opinion book on 22nd April 1864, "Premchund considers him safe for a lakh. Witness—That is quite true. Q. Then, how do you consider him worth 4 or 5 lakhs?—A. If a man is worth 4 or 5 lakhs and he gets a loan of one lakh there is no fear at all. Q. Well, you allow a margin of three-fourths?—A. Yes, sir; in the case of some people. Q. Was not that book meant for Mr. Blair's guidance, sir?—A. Yes. Q. And you said he was to discount to the extent of one lakh?—A. Yes, and no more. Q. And how was it you recommended these parties which you put down, one for Rs. 25,000 and another for a lakh, for a loan of 5½ lakhs?—A. Because they had plenty Back Bay shares to deposit as security. Mr. Melvill—You say plenty Back Bay shares. The value of them was only 4½ lakhs. Witness—5½ lakhs. Mr. Melvill—I think not. President.—We are coming to that. You got this promissory note signed?—A. Yes. Q. And the loan of 5½ lakhs was granted?—A. Yes. Q. And the price of the shares was Rs. 22,750 premium?—A. Yes. Q. And how much was paid up then?—A. Rs. 5,000.—President—Yes, that will make about it. Well, was the money paid?—A. Yes. Q. To whom?—A. I got the money, sir. President—There is an entry in your book on that very date, 11th October. Witness—Yes, 5½ lakhs paid to my account. Q. Well, now, were the twenty Back Bay shares lodged?—A. Afterwards. I promised them and I sent them to him. I sent ten first and ten afterwards. Q. Is that your usual way of doing business with Mr. Blair?—A. Yes, if I made a promise I kept it. Q. Was that Mr. Blair's way of doing business to let you have everything first and then to get the shares three or four months afterwards?—A. I have done that. I gave the shares afterwards. I had the shares lying in my box all the time and I sent them afterwards. I bought ten of these shares from Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. Q. Well, sir, why did not you send the shares to the bank at once if you had them lying in your box instead of keeping them for four or five months?—A. I had plenty to do, and forgot to send them. Q. Do not you remember receiving a letter from Mr. Blair about your not sending the shares? Did not you get a remonstrance for not sending them over?—A. He said "Send me over the shares," and I sent them. Q. And was that the usual way of doing business in the Bank of Bombay, to let you have 5½ lakhs and to leave over the lodging of the security till five months afterwards?—A. That was done at that time. Q. Were not these shares eventually seized by the sheriff?—A. Yes, the Bank of Bombay attached these twenty shares. Q. In fact the Bank of Bombay never realised those twenty shares?—A. Yes. Q. How was it they never realised those shares?—A. Because they were seized by the sheriff. Q. Seized for what?—A. They were seized for outlying debt of Atmaram Madhowdass, of the Alliance Financial. Q. It was not in respect of any debt of yours?—A. No.

President—Now, we will turn to the transaction of the Eastern Financial Association. Do you know Pestonjee Cursetje Shroff?—A. Yes. Q. He was director of this association?—A. Yes, afterwards. Q. What was Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff?—A. First of all he was a clerk of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama; than he was a partner in the firm of M. N. Cama and Co., and afterwards he did business on his own account. Q. Was he doing a large business about this time?—A. Yes. Q. Where is he now?—A. At Nowsaree. Q. In the Guicowar's territory?—A. Yes. Q. Is he hiding from his creditors?—A. Yes. Q. Were not you consulted as to the getting up of that company?—A. No, not at first. Q. When were you first consulted?—A. After about a month and a half or two months. Q. For what purpose did they consult you?—A. He asked me to take some shares and to get more directors. Q. And you did take 1,000 shares, I believe?—A. Yes. Q. I believe there was a new issue of shares?—A. Yes. I took 500 more shares. Q. Well, I suppose you took considerable interest in that company; 1,500 shares could give you a considerable interest?—A. Yes. Q. Well, I think you had sixty-five Back Bay shares to sell in October 1864?—A. Yes. Q. Were they your own?—A. Some of them were my own and some belonged to others. Q. Belonged to whom?—A. I will find out, sir. President—Please tell us. Witness—Have you got the dates? President—18th October 1864. Witness having looked for some time over his books without finding out who the shares belonged to, the President said—Well, I don't care much though you cannot find out; but they were not all your own?—A. No, sir. Q. Well, did you agree to sell these sixty-five Back Bay shares to the Eastern Financial Association?—A. Yes, for cash. Q. At what rate?—A. 15 shares at Rs. 18,000 premium, 35 at Rs. 22,000 pemium, 5 at Rs. 21,500 premium, and 10 at Rs. 21,000 premium. Interpreter—The total is Rs. 16,82,500. Major Innes—How much was paid up? A. Rs. 5,000. President—Had the Eastern Financial the money at hand to pay you with?—A. I do not know that, sir. Q. Did not you, in fact, undertake to finance part of that money for them?—A. They required some, and I financed part. Q. I believe you were broker of the Eastern Financial?—A. No, not broker, sir. But they sold these back again. President—Don't be in such a hurry; I am coming to that. Just take it by degrees. You agreed to sell these to the Eastern Financial Association?—A. Yes. Q. Who did you see?—A. Pestonjee. Q. Then you agreed to finance part of the purchase money?—A. Yes, part of it. Q. You determined to borrow from the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes. Q. Who did you see at the Bank of Bombay?—A. I saw Mr. Blair. I always saw either Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson. Q. Did you negotiate with him?—A. Yes. Q. For this 10 lakhs?—A. 5 lakhs. President—No, 5 lakhs it was. Did you negotiate with Mr. Blair for this loan of 10 lakhs?—A. Yes, I may have done so. Q. I think you expressed an opinion to Mr. Blair that he might safely advance 10 lakhs?—A. Yes, to the Eastern Financial. Q. Well, having made this arrangement, did you then tell Mr. Ryan, the manager of the Eastern Financial Association, to go to Mr. Blair?—A. I don't remember that. I may have told him, sir. President—He says so. You are not prepared to contradict him, are you?—A. No, sir; I do not contradict that. Q. Well, then, Mr. Ryan obtained this advance of 10 lakhs on a promissory note, did he not?—A. Yes. Q. Was there any security taken?—A. No security. Q. Now, did not you receive that 10 lakhs in part payment of those shares? Witness—On what date, sir? President—Well, I ask you first of all, whether you did not receive it?—A. I may have received it. Q. Have you any doubt about your receiving it?—A. No, sir; no doubt. President—Well, if you look at your cash book, page 305, I think you will see you received 8 lakhs. Witness (after looking into book)—Yes. Q. Then to whom did you pay that cheque?—A. To Mr. Scott. Q. Mr. Scott's account in the Asiatic Bank?—A. Yes. Q. When did you receive the other 2 lakhs?—A. I do not know, sir. Q. But you did receive it?—A. Yes, sir, I received it. Q. Those shares were again re-sold to you, were they not?—A. Yes, for a time-bargain. President—I know there was a dispute between you. The Eastern Financial Association considered that they had sold them to you as a time-bargain?—A. Yes. President—And some time afterwards you disclosed the purchaser as Cursetjee Furdoonjee?—A. I told them at the time. Q. Well, that was the dispute between you?—A. There was no dispute. I told them at the time I wanted to buy these for such a person. President—But they did not admit that?—A. Yes, Pestonjee admitted everything. Q. But is it not the fact that the Eastern Financial held you responsible for these shares?—A. Yes, they were trying to do that, sir. President—They entered in their books that you were the guarantor for these shares—that they had sold them to you, and that you passed them on to Cursetjee Furdoonjee. Witness—Yes, and they thought I had guaranteed it. Q. But you had never guaranteed it?—A. No, sir. President—We need not pursue that further. You say you made no further profit than your commission as a broker?—A. I bought these shares for Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and he told me to keep them in my name,—not to mention his name at all. Q. Then you got no profit but your brokerage?—A. I never even got brokerage. Q. Cursetjee Furdoonjee never paid you brokerage?—A. No; neither Cursetjee nor the Eastern Financial. Q. Well, this 10 lakhs advanced on 8th October was renewed, I think, in January 1865?—A. Yes. Q. It fell due on the 24th April 1865, did it not?—A. That may be, sir. Q. Well, was not there a little difficulty about getting it renewed, when it fell due the second time?—A. Yes, great difficulty. Q. Did not the Bank of Bombay then insist upon 2 lakhs being given as part payment?—A. Yes. Q. Now, what do you recollect of what passed then. You were consulted on behalf of the Eastern Financial Association, were you not?—A. Yes. Q. Well, what is your recollection of what passed?—A. I told Pestonjee—"If you pay 2 lakhs you will get your loan renewed." Q. Well, they did not pay 2 lakhs?—A. No, sir. Q. Did they pay anything?—A. I do not know, sir. Q. Are you able to explain a very curious transaction; Rs.1,25,000 was sent to the Bank of Bombay, and instead of its being credited to this loan, it was credited to the current deposit account, although that account was then in funds. Do you know anything about that?—A. I do not remember that, sir. Q. Had you no conversation with Mr. Blair on the subject? You said you interfered on behalf of the association.—A. Yes, I know; but they did not pay the 2 lakhs. President—Mr. Watson and Mr. Ryland told us you arranged that renewal entirely. And you have no recollection of how the Rs. 1,25,000 was carried to that current account? Witness (referring to a book in which the newspaper report of the evidence was pasted)—I see from the evidence of Mr. Watson that that was so. Q. Well, I believe you became indebted to the Eastern Financial Association, did you not?—A. They made me liable for 5 lakhs, and I have another transaction of 2 lakhs in Frere shares which I paid off. Q. Did not you get an advance from them of 5 lakhs on 16th November 1864?—A. That was not an advance. Q. Well, it was paid to you for earnest money?—A. Yes, to purchase Frere Land property. President—Yes, but it was never applied to that purpose?—A. Yes, it was. The money came to me. President—Yes, it is entered in the cash book as money paid to you and another as earnest money; but it also appears that on 1st August 1866 you gave a promissory note for that 5 lakhs, and the interest due, which made it Rs. 5,77,000; and it is quite clear you did not get it for the earnest money. Witness—I thought this 5 lakhs was the earnest money of the property which I sold to them. President—Oh, no. Witness—Yes. I sold the land to the Eastern Financial for 35 lakhs. Q. Well, did you apply the money for that purpose?—A. Yes. Q. Then how did you come to give a promissory note for it?—A. I will tell you all about it. President—Well, now do. Witness—I got this 5 lakhs from Pestonjee as earnest money of the property I sold to the Alliance Financial for 35 lakhs. This property they sold again to the Frere Land Company for 104 lakhs. Now I had got all my money from the Frere Land Company, 35 lakhs, and more on another account. President—Well, you had to return the 5 lakhs?—A. Yes, 5 lakhs remained in my hands, which I kept, always thinking to credit it to Pestonjee's account, as he was indebted to me largely. Then, when the crash came, the Eastern Financial said—they had 5 lakhs debited to my account, and that, therefore, I must give a promissory note. Q. And you did give a promissory note?—A. Yes. Q. And it comes to this, that the money was due to the Eastern Financial, and you got the benefit of the money and gave your promissory note?—A. Yes, and I gave them shares as security. Q. And I believe that subsequently the liquidators of the Eastern Financial sent in a very large claim against your estate?—A. Yes. Q. It was 22 lakhs, I think?—A. It was not accepted. President—I know it is reduced considerably, but it is a large sum still. Witness—There is 15 lakhs for the Back Bay shares to which I object altogether.

President—Now, you were saying the other day—you let it drop incidentally—that you know something of the Brown and Best loans from the Bank of Bombay of Rs. 2,50,000.—A. Yes. Q. What do you recollect about that?—A. They got the loan of 2½ lakhs from the Bank of Bombay. President—Yes, but that is very little information. You might have got that from the newspapers. What do you recollect about it?—A. I think they applied to the Bank and I said to the Bank to give them 2½ lakhs on Port Canning shares. Q. Now, just let me ask you, was that 2½ lakhs invested in a joint transaction with Mr. Tracey, Mr. Best, and the firm of Best and Brown, for 5 lakhs in Port Canning shares?—A. They may have. Q. Have you any doubt about it? You were intimate with Mr. Tracey, and must remember that.—A. I knew, but I don't remember. Q. Did not you supply Mr. Tracey with that Rs. 2,50,000. Just look in your book at about 2nd December 1864. Witness (having looked into his book)—It is not in my book at all. Q. You had no interest in the speculation?—A. No. Q. You say you recommended them for this loan?—A. Yes. Q. Did Mr. Tracey ask you to recommend them?—A. No, I recommended it myself. Either Mr. Best or Mr. Brown asked me to do so, and I did so. Q. Is that (showing note) Mr. Brown's handwriting?—A. Yes.

The Commission than adjourned for tiffin, and on resuming

The President asked—Do you know a man of the name of De Quadros?—A. Yes. Q. Who was he?—A. He was manager of the Commercial Bank. Q. I think he owed you money in July 1864?—Witness (referring to his books)—I have a current account with him at that time. Q. How much was he due you on that current account, say on the 19th July?—A. I think I was owing money to him in July 1864. From my books it seems so. President—I think not. Look to the 20th July and find if he did not pay you a certain sum of money.—A. Yes, Rs. 62,340. Q. Well, did he not owe you money at that time? Witness—Oh, that is DeQuadros of the Commercial; that is DeQuadros, of Ritchie, Stuart, and Co. Q. Well, did that DeQuadros owe you money?—A. Yes. Q. Well, who was this DeQuadros?—A. An assistant clerk of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. He bought two shares at the auction. Q. Well, now, did he not owe you that sum for two Back Bay shares?—A. Yes, purchased at the auction. Q. Well, he wanted the money to pay you did he?—A. Yes. Q. And did you finance the purchase money for him so as to enable him to do that?—(No answer). Did you not recommend him to the Bank of Bombay for a loan?—A. Yes. Q. How much?—A. I don't know how much—I don't remember. President (showing a note to witness)—Is that your handwriting?—A. Yes. President—Then you recommended him to the Bank of Bombay for a loan?—A. Yes. Q. And the next day were you not paid Rs. 62,340?—A. Yes; but he had not got it all from the Bank of Bombay. President—He got Rs. 50,000 from the Bank of Bombay. Witness—And he has paid off the Bank of Bombay. President—Yes, but I don't go into that.

Now, then, we will turn to Cursetjee Furdoonjee's debts. I think you had Back Bay shares to sell in December 1864?—A. Yes, sir. Q. Well, did Cursetjee Furdoonjee agree to purchase them?—A. Yes. Q. And he did purchase them? Witness—Which? There are plenty lots to Cursetjee Furdoonjee. Q. What was the price of this lot in December?—A. Fifty at Rs. 47,500. President—Oh; it was the best day, they brought on that day the highest price they ever fetched. Witness—Yes, the price was Rs. 26,25,000. Q. Well, he paid you with a cheque on the Royal Bank for ten lakhs, one on the Commercial Bank for ten lakhs, and one on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 6,25,000—the whole making Rs. 26,25,000?—A. Yes. Q. Now, had he the whole of the money to pay you when he bought these shares?—A. No. Q. It was necessary for him to borrow?—A. Yes; he borrowed 37 shares. President—I am not to enter into that. Did you finance this matter and arrange for the loan from the Bank of Bombay? Who did you see in the matter?—A. I always saw Mr. Blair. Q. Was the advance to be made on the personal security alone?—A. Yes. Q. You are quite sure nothing was said about a security of Back Bay shares?—A. I don't know. Q. Were not ten Back Bay shares to be deposited?—A. I don't remember. I think these were deposited. President—Just so. Witness (referring to his books)—Twenty were deposited with the Royal Bank, twenty with the Commercial Bank, and ten with the Bank of Bombay. President—Now, the secretary had no power at that time, had he, to lend on shares?—A. No, sir. He took it on himself to give this on a promissory note, as these shares were security. Q. Were you not a director at this time?—A. Yes, on 28th December. Q. Do you know whether this transaction was entered in the application book?—A. I don't know that. Q. Whether it was inserted in the agenda for discussion at the full board?—A. I don't know. President—This is a large amount, Rs. 6,25,000, to be borrowed from the Bank of Bombay. Was no one consulted but Mr. Blair?—A. Cursetjee Furdoonjee was at that time immensely rich and could have got any amount of money. Q. What was the time allowed for repayment of this fixed loan?—A. I don't remember that. Q. Was the promissory note signed?—A. Yes. Q. Did you send it to Cursetjee for his signature?—A. Yes, I may have sent it or the Bank of Bombay may have done so. Q. Was the money paid to you?—A. Yes, the money must have been paid to me by cheque on the Bank of Bombay. President (showing a note to witness)—I think that is a note in your handwriting promising a deposit of these ten shares?—A. Yes. Q. Now, then, did you say the price at which these shares were purchased was Rs. 5,25,000?—A. Yes. Q. Well, you borrowed Rs. 6,25,000 from the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes. Q. On the security of these ten shares (a pause). Is it not so?—A. Yes. Q. Now, do you consider that a proper transaction for a director?—A. Cursetjee Furdoonjee could have six lakhs without security. He was considered a very safe man. President—Never mind that. But you see the transaction was one on the security of shares, and it is an undoubted fact that the shares were worth only five lakhs and you got six lakhs upon them?—A. Yes. President—In fact Mr. Blair—to look upon that transaction really as it is—advanced one lakh more on these ten shares than the highest price they ever attained. The highest price they ever attained was on the 28th December, was it not, Rs. 5,25,000?—A. Yes. Q. And Mr. Blair advanced on them one lakh more than they ever attained?—A. He did not think of advancing on the shares at all. He thought Cursetjee Furdoonjee was safe. Q. Now did you deposit these ten Back Bay shares?—A. I don't know that. I have not got it in my books. President—Well, this letter of 4th January 1865 will show you something about it. You say, "You will have the shares to-day." Did you deposit these shares that day?—A. I don't remember: there is nothing in my books. President—Now, just look to your books if you think they will tell you, though I certainly think they will not. Did not Mr. Blair write to you for these shares on 4th January, and did not you say you would send them that day? Did you send them that day? How was it that they were not deposited till 5th April?—A. I don't know, sir. Q. What was the price of Back Bay shares at about the beginning of April—5th April 1865?—A. About Rs. 32,000. Q. Then they had fallen greatly?—A. Yes. Q. Now, when did you buy these shares which you actually deposited?—A. I don't know that, sir. President—You might have made a very good thing of that. Witness—If the price had gone up I would have lost. President—Yes, if they had gone up, but they went down and you got them cheaper.

Now, let us turn to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama. I believe you dealt largely, did you not, in cotton, with Byramjee Hormusjee Cama?—A. Yes. Q. When did you commence these dealings?—A. I was dealing with him in 1863 and 1864. President—In 1863 and 1864—all through these years—and did your dealings not go down to the time of his failure?—A. Yes. Q. I believe you financed always for Byramjee and got money for him when he wanted it?—A. Yes. Q. Amongst other things you got a loan from the Bank of Bombay for him?—A. Yes, I got some loans for him. Q. I believe he was allowed to overdraw his account at the Bank of Bombay also, through your influence?—A. I don't know that, sir. Q. Byramjee says so,—are you prepared to deny it?—A. No. Q. Are you aware of this fixed loan of three lakhs obtained on 30th June?—A. Yes, I may have got it. Q. Then do you recollect this transaction, a fixed loan of 4 lakhs on 14th October 1864? Don't you recollect that you financed that?—A. He got the money. Q. Then there was a fixed loan on 1st May 1865, Rs. 1,25,000—don't you recollect that?—A. I don't recollect that. He may have got it. Q. Are you quite sure that none of that money went into your joint transactions or towards them?—A. I don't know whether it did or not. Q. Are you quite sure that seven lakhs did not come to you. Witness—If I see my books I will tell you. President—Just see, then. Witness—What date, sir? President—It was obtained on 14th October 1864. Witness (after examining his book)—There is no seven lakhs in my account, sir. President—Just look on 23rd November 1864. Witness—There is nothing, sir. President—Just look at 11th Jaith Sood, 1920, and see if you find Rs. 1,75,000. There are some extracts from your books. (Showing the notes.) Look at these and see if you can explain what they are?—Witness—I find on one side an entry of Rs. 1,75,000, and on the other Rs. 1,25,000. Q. What are these for? The Interpreter here read the following entry 16th June 1864—"Credited to the account of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, cash;" that amount which was received was paid into the Asiatic Bank. President—Well, that is just the sum of this fixed loan obtained on May 1865, is it not? It is a curious coincidence. Witness—But this is on 16th June 1864. President—Oh, then, it cannot be the same transaction. I did not know that was the way of it. Now, did not you sell some Back Bay shares to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama in 1864?—A. Yes. Q. How many?—A. Twenty. President—Look at the entry in your books, 20th July 1865, and see if it refers to that sale. On that date you find a sum of money, do you not, for shares sold to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama?—A. Yes, Rs. 3,50,000 for balance of Back Bay shares. Q. Now, are you prepared to swear that these sums obtained by you for Byramjee were not paid either into the account of your joint transactions or for payment of the shares purchased by you?—A. I cannot swear at all, for I don't know. He may have done so, for he may have used the money to pay me. Q. He may have done so?—A. Yes.

President—The next is Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Do you remember the transaction with him? Did you advise Sorabjee to apply for an allotment of Back Bay shares about July 1864?—A. Yes, I did. He sent for me. Q. He sent for you?—A. Yes, I then went to his house: he said he had got no shares and asked how he could get some; I said he must apply for them. Q. Did he fail to get them?—A. Yes. He asked Scott and Cowasjee, but nobody would give him them. Q. Now, did you undertake to sell him 43 Back Bay shares?—A. Yes. Q. At what price?—A. It was in July 1864, and I promised him 26 shares at Rs. 20,000 premium and 17 at Rs. 19,500,—total Rs. 10,66,500. Q. Had he the money to pay for the whole of these shares?—A. No. Q. Did you undertake to finance the money for him?—A. Yes. I got 5 lakhs from the Asiatic Bank and 5 from the Bank of Bombay. Q. With whom did you negotiate this loan?—A. The manager, Mr. Blair. Q. Sorabjee never went at all?—A. No. Q. Well, the loan was obtained?—A. Yes. Q. What was done with the money?—A. He paid me for the cost of the shares; all the shares did not belong to me. President—Well, I know that. Some belonged to you; some to your father; and some to Navalchund Nanchund, your brother-in-law. Witness—And some to other men too. President—Well, we will go to some other case. Witness—I want to mention about the obtaining of these loans. He said that when he sold these Back Bay shares, he was to pay this money. President—I don't understand that. Witness—He got the loan of 10 lakhs; then he got the Back Bay shares in his possession, but when he sold them he was to pay the money. I made that bargain. He sold the shares in April at Rs. 32,000 premium, but I don't know whether he paid the money into the bank or not.

President—Now, then, we will look into the case of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company. I believe you were a shareholder of this company?—A. Yes. President—You took a very lively interest I think in the welfare of that company, did you not?—A. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Veerchund Deepchund were great friends of mine. President—Veerchund Deepchund was manager for Premabhoy Hemabhoy?—A. Yes. Q. And they are all a good deal connected with you in business?—A. Yes. Q. What was the capital of that company?—A. It was of unlimited liability. Q. And what was the capital subscribed?—A. I don't know. Q. About 14 lakhs, I think?—A. About 12 lakhs, but it had unlimited liability. Q. I believe you rendered some important services to that company, did you not? Witness—Services! President?—Yes. A. Not services. President—Yes. So much so that they called forth a eulogium from the directors, did they not? In the sixth paragraph of the first report of the company there, read it out. Witness here got a copy of the report of the directors from the President and looked at the passage but did not read it aloud. Then he remarked—I never saw that before. Q. Did they not send you a copy?—A. They may have sent me a copy, but I never read it. President then read the following paragraph of the report:—"The directors here beg to express their sense of grateful acknowledgment to Premchund Roychund, Esq., for the very valuable assistance invariably rendered by that gentleman, so as to afford great facilities in the management of the company's affairs, and thus to ensure great benefit to the shareholders." Now, he asked, what were the great facilities in the management of the company which you afforded them—A. Oh, selling shares and giving my advice. Q. Did not you finance for them?—A. No. Q. I think you entered into a joint speculation with this company?—A. Yes, at one time. Q. For the purchase of 62 Back Bay shares?—A. Yes. Q. And I think that speculation was divided between you in the proportion of one-third to the company and two-thirds to yourself?—A. Not to myself, but to me along with Mayabhoy Premabhoy. Q. He is the son of Premabhoy Hemabhoy?—A. Yes, they are all the same. President—Like you and your father, I suppose. Now, you were to supply the shares for this undertaking?—A. Yes. Q. And did you supply them?—A. Yes. Q. Then, in settling you charged brokerage, I suppose?—A. Not on that. I charged brokerage from the seller. Q. Then the company wanted a little money to carry on this transaction with?—A. Yes. Q. I believe 11 lakhs was required to pay this one-third of the speculation?—A. That may be so; I don't remember. Q. Did not you finance for this purchase money?—A. I don't know, sir; I will see from my books. President—Well, see if you did not borrow 5 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay and 6 from the Asiatic?—A. I may have borrowed it. That would not appear in my books. President—You generally put these to the debit and credit. Well, with whom did you negotiate this loan with the Bank of Bombay for five lakhs?—A. With the secretary. Q. You did not see the chairman or any of the directors?—A. No. Q. You had no difficulty as to the lending of the money?—A. Not at all. Q. There was no security asked for?—No, sir. They would not give securities. Q. Well, you obtained for them this loan of 5 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay, and also 6 lakhs from the Asiatic Bank—their share of the money in the joint transaction?—A. Yes. Q. Was that money not, in fact, paid on the same day into your account in the Asiatic Bank?—A. I don't know. President—Just see, then. Witness—What is the date? President—About 8th December 1864. Witness—They could not have paid the money into my account at once. They have an account of their own. President (showing a note)—That is your handwriting, is it not?—A. Yes. President—Then that 5 lakhs obtained is paid on the 8th December 1864 to your account in the Asiatic Bank?—Witness was here referring to his book, but the President interrupted with the remark—However, as you admit you got the money it is of no great consequence whether it is in your books or not. Witness—I got the money, sir. Q. There was no difficulty about getting it?—A. None. President—It appears from that letter (showing a note) that there were 6 lakhs outstanding against them in the Bank of Bombay, so that they had now 11 lakhs in all? Witness—Yes. Q. No security was even asked for?—A. No. They would not give security. Q. Why would they not give security?—A. Because they said they were a large company and with unlimited liability. Q. They would not condescend to do so, is that what you mean?—A. They would not do it. Q. Had not you recommended this company for one of the previous loans, that of 6 lakhs?—I may have done so: I don't remember. Q. That (showing a note) is your handwriting, is it not?—A. Yes. President reading—"Quite safe for 10 lakhs." Witness—I don't think the bank lost anything, sir. President—They lost Rs. 1,30,000, for the amount was reduced to Rs. 2,60,000, and of that they got eight annas in the rupee. Witness—It was unlimited liability, and they thought it very secure. President—Well, I am sorry that the unlimited liability has not proved as they thought. There is something among the papers of the company that I want you to explain. Did not you apply on behalf of this company for a loan of eight lakhs? Witness—At what time, sir? President—Ah, that is the very question. The paper is not dated. Witness—I don't remember. Q. Don't you remember, sir, applying to the bank for eight lakhs?—A. I may have applied, but I don't remember it, sir. Q. Do you know what was the sum applied for on that occasion, (showing a letter)?—Yes. Q. Do you know if that applies to the 5 lakhs? I think it was so, was it not?—(No answer) Look at that (another note) and see if it is in your handwriting—A. It is. Q. When did you apply for these 8 lakhs?—A. I don't know the date. Q. Whose initials are these?—A. Mr. Blair's, I think. Q. Who wrote that word "Premchund"?—A. I don't know. Q. You have no explanation to give us of that 8 lakhs loan?—A. No. President—The directors and secretary say they knew nothing about it. Can't you explain? You would not of yourself have applied for 8 lakhs for that company?—A. I don't remember. Q. Now do you remember taking over on yourself two debts of this company?—A. Yes. President—One was the debt incurred by Dhungersee Goopojee, muccadum to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Rs. 2,50,000, and the other the debt of Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee, nephew of Merwanjee, for 2 lakhs?—A. Yes. President—I see there is a security of 10 Back Bay shares. Will you explain that transaction—how you were called upon to take these debts of the Imperial upon yourself and get the bank to take you instead of them?—A. I think the Bank of Bombay pressed for payment of these two loans. President—Not the Bank surely?—Witness—Yes. Nobody knew these were the Imperial's debt till after. They then asked me to transfer the loans to my account. I went to the secretary and told him this, and he consented at once. Q. But was it not a fact that you owed this Imperial Company a large sum of money, more than Rs. 4,50,000? Then the Company pressed you for payment? Witness—The Bank of Bombay pressed them. Q. And you undertook to take these debts off their hands and so far relieve them from Rs. 4,50,000 of liability?—A. Yes. Q. By that means you reduced your debt to the Imperial Company by Rs. 4,50,000?—Yes. Q. And became so much indebted to the Bank of Bombay?—A. To the extent of Rs. 3,50,000, for I paid off a lakh. President—I think not. Witness—I think I did. Q. In this transaction?—A. Yes. President—Well, we will see about that afterwards; but what did the Bank of Bombay know about this?—A. They preferred my name to that of the company. Q. But they had Back Bay shares lodged as security. Witness—Yes. President—And these were given up when the Imperial was released. Witness—Yes. President—But they preferred to take you and Myabhoy Premabhoy with no security?—A. There was security. President—Well, you can see if you look. Let me put you right. I think I will do so in a moment. Did not you give a promissory note with Premabhoy Hemabhoy to the Bank of Bombay?—A. Yes, for Rs. 4,50,000. Q. And you must have paid that one lakh afterwards?—A. Yes, afterwards. President—You gave no security. Of course when the Bank of Bombay released three parties they released them and their securities, and instead took you and Premabhoy Hemabhoy with a promissory note for Rs. 4,50,000?—Witness—Yes. President—And you say that afterwards you paid one lakh and renewed Rs. 3,50,000, and now the sum outstanding is Rs. 2,80,000 still. Now, what further payments than that lakh did you make?—A. Nothing more. Q. Myabhoy Premabhoy paid the rest, I suppose?—A. No, he paid nothing, sir. It must have been some securities realized. Q. With whom did you negotiate this transfer?—A. The secretary. President—The secretary again? You never saw anybody but the secretary, Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson?—A. No. Q. Do you know if that was inserted in the register of bills discounted?—A. I don't know if it was.

President—Well, now, we will go to the transaction with Cursondass Madhowdass. Do you remember about 24th August 1864 calling on Cursondass Mahdowdass?—A. Yes, sir. Q. And making some communication to him about an investment?—A. Yes. President—Say what passed then. Witness—He said he wanted some money or personal security, and I said I would get it from the Bank of Bombay at once, and I got it. Q. Nothing but a promissory note was given on that?—A. No, sir. Q. Well now, do you remember another transaction that occurred very much about the same time, in August 1864 it must have been?—A. Yes. Q. You entered into a joint transaction with Cursondass Madhowdass?—A. Yes. Q. Of whom did the firm consist?—A. Cursondass, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Veerchund Deepchund, Myabhoy Premabhoy, and Muggunbhoy Huttessing. Q. This joint transaction was for 100 Back Bay shares was it not?—A. Yes. Q. What was the price of Back Bay shares at that time?—A. About Rs. 20,000. Q. More than that I think?—A. It must have been about that, Rs. 21,000. Q. Was that premium?—A. Yes. Q. Well, did you finance for the purchase money?—A. Yes. Q. You obtained the whole 21 lakhs for this speculation?—A. Yes. Q. On 24th August 1864 you obtained in the name of Myabhoy Premabhoy 8 lakhs, Muggunbhoy Huttessing 8 lakhs, and Cursondass 6

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lakhs? Witness—Yes. President—That was 21 lakhs in all, and, with 4 lakhs, which Cursondass had previously obtained, made 25 lakhs?—A. Yes. There was security of 80 Back Bay shares. Q. At first? —A. When I got the 21 lakhs 80 Back Bay shares were to be deposited. Q. But were they really deposited at that time?—A. No, afterwards. Q. Well, now, the whole 21 lakhs were obtained on a promissory note, were they not?—A. Yes. Q. Now, with whom did you negotiate that transaction?—A. Mr. Blair. Q. You did not see the chairman about that 21 lakh loan, nor any director? You did not speak to any of them? —A. No, sir. Q. You were a director yourself at that time?—A. Yes. Q. Did not you mention to any of your brother directors that you were borrowing 21 lakhs in a joint speculation on promissory notes?—A. No: I did not tell them. Q. Was there any secrecy observed?—A. No secrecy at all. Q. For what time was this large loan taken?—A. For a year: it was to be repaid before 1st July 1865. Q. This was a time-bargain, I suppose?—A. Oh, no: no time-bargain at all. Q. What was the reason for fixing so long a time as till 1st July?—A. Cursondass said he wanted a long time and would not take it for a short period. Q. Had that to do with settling day?—A. There were no time-bargains then at all. Do you think these parties should have been entrusted with 21 lakhs at that time?—A. There were three parties. Q. But were they not all connected with one firm? —A. There were three parties liable for it, and myself. Q. But your name was not disclosed?—A. No, but I was liable. That was understood. Q. The Bank of Bombay had no understanding of that kind?—A. There was securities from these parties. Q. There were no securities for some time. A. They were lodged. President—Not for a long time. The shares were deposited when the transfer was made? Witness—Yes. President—Ah, but that was a year after. Witness—No, sir. President—Yes, we will look to the book; you may be right: though I don't think so. And you thought these parties were entitled to 21 lakhs, did you not?—A. On the security of shares. President—That is to say, if they were delivered. Witness—They were delivered. Q. Cursondass was the most important of the lot, was he not?—A. Yes. Q. What did you consider him good for?—A. I don't remember. President—Well, in the private opinion book, dated 28th March 1864, I find "Cursondass Madhowdass and another, good for one lakh between them." And on August 24th "Cursondass Madhowdass & Co., good for 4 lakhs."—A. Yes. Q. And shortly after they get 21 lakhs?—A. On the security of 80 Back Bay shares. President—We will see if they deposited these shares; but I think you are in error. You know there was no security; this loan was granted on promissory notes. Q. Now, why was there any secrecy about your name and Premabhoy Hemabhoy's?—A. There was no secrecy. Q. Then, why were not your names given for the loans—was your name given?—A. No. Q. Was Premabhoy's? A. No. Q. Why?—A. I never used to give my name first of all at any place. Q. Well, what was your reason for that?—A. Because I was a broker; I never gave my name at any place. Q. Is it not a more probable reason that you were a director of the Bank of Bombay at the time?—A. We never thought of that at all at the time, sir. Q. Have you no other reason to give?—A. No. Q. Why, Premabhoy was not a broker?—A. No. Q. And why was his name concealed?—A. There was no concealment. Q. There was no openness, at any rate. Was Premabhoy's name divulged? A. It came out afterwards. Q. I know, but why was it not divulged at first?—A. I don't know that, sir. He was a member of the Legislative Council then, and he did not want to give his name to any loan. Q. He did not think it would look well to be known as borrowing 8 lakhs?—A. No, and speculating. Q. And perhaps you, being a director, thought it would not look well that you should be known to be borrowing money and speculating?—A. I never thought of that at all, sir. Q. Well, some time about the 8th December 1865 there was a transfer made?—Yes. Q. Then these loans were transferred into the names of the real parties, yourself, Premabhoy, and Cursondass Madhowdass?—A. Yes. Q. Well, Premabhoy Hemabhoy was put down for 5 lakhs, Premchund Roycund for 9 lakhs. Witness—I gave security. President—Well, at that time you may. I know you did give security. And then Cursondass Madhowdass was put down for 11 lakhs, which makes 25 lakhs; and Rs. 7,81,000 has been the loss on the share of Cursondass, whatever securities the Bank may have got.—A. Yes. Q. Now, I ask you, whether any securities were lodged upon that before 13th February 1866?—A. Certainly. President—Well, I have it down 13th February 1866, 23 Back Bay shares deposited. However, we have sent for the book and we will see about it. Well, now, what do you recollect of this transfer?—A. Cursondass proposed to the bank that instead of the name of his firm, we (Premabhoy and I) should give our names, and the bank accepted that proposal. Q. Why?—A. Because they thought my name and Premabhoy's better than the names of the three partners. Q. Security was then asked for?—A. Yes. Q. Was any deposited?—A. Yes. I gave 14 lakhs of my claim on Cursetjee Furdoonjee. Q. How much did that realise?—A. About 6 per cent. President—Well, we have never heard of it. I find 23 Back Bay shares deposited as security. Witness—These were shares of Cursondass Madhowdass. Q. This transfer was resorted to at the instance of Cursondass Madhowdass?—A. Yes. Q. And accepted by the Bank, I understand, because you were considered better security?—A. Yes. President—The loss has been enormous. Rs. 7,81,000 on Cursondass Madhowdass' loan, and the loss on yours is mixed up with your other losses.

Now, what is Premabhoy Hemabhoy? I have been going over the transactions of 1864, and therefore I will take the transactions as it arose in 1864. I suppose you know him very well?—A. Yes. Q. You were carrying on a good deal with him in trade? A. [illegible] Q. You had joint transactions with him. A. Yes. Q. That 2 lakh loan is one?—A. Yes. Q. Had you not some other transactions?—A. I had a transaction in Back Bay shares. Q. And you had transactions with his son Myabhoy?—A. Yes. Q. Did not you recommend Premabhoy Hemabhoy for the loan of 5 lakhs on 15th May 1865?—A. I may have done so. Q. Did not you in fact write a letter to the manager of the Bank of Bombay to obtain that loan?—A. Yes, I got that loan for him. Q. Is that (showing note) your handwriting?—A. Yes. Q. Whose handwriting is that (showing another letter)?—A.—That is not mine. Q. Well, did not you have some difficulty in getting that loan?—A. I don't remember, sir. I asked Mr. Robertson. Q. Did not he make same difficulty?—A. I do not remember, sir. President—Just look at that letter you had got from Mr. Robertson (shown letter). President reads—"The Hon. Premabhoy Hemabhoy has bills and hoondies falling due in May and June for Rs. 5,20,000. Do you think we ought to advance other 3 lakhs? The directors today seem to think 5 lakhs too much to advance to any one man. Premabhoy is of course undoubted. Please give me your opinion." And your answer to that is—"The hoondies will be paid off at due date, and he has no discount at any place, and I think you cannot find a safer man than him in Bombay.—P. R." Witness—At that time, sir, he was safe. Q. Did you recommend him again for another discount of 2 lakhs on 24th June 1865?—A. Yes: I may have done so. Q. Is that (showing note) your handwriting?—A. Yes. President reads—"My dear Robertson—The Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy has got bills due for five lakhs on the Bank of Bombay and wants you to advance him that sum for payment at one month. He will give you as many shares as you require?" Did Mr. Robertson have some doubt about that?—for he put another note—"Please ask the directors"?—A. Yes. Q. Now, for what was that first loan obtained?—A. I do not know, sir. Q. Was not it obtained for the purpose of buying shares? Witness—In 1865? President—Yes. Witness—No, not in 1865. Q. Neither of those loans were obtained for the purpose of purchasing shares?—A. No, sir. Q. How was it that you should be called upon to recommend a person in the position of Premabhoy Hemabhoy?—A. Because he sent for me and told me to try to get the loan. Q. Did he owe you any money at that time?—A. No, sir: nothing at all. My books will show. Q. Then what was your charge for getting loans to people in this way?—A. I never charged anything from anybody. Q. You did not consider it a sort of brokerage business?—A. No. Q. Do you mean to say you never received commission upon these loans obtained from the banks?—A. No, sir: never. Q. Are you quite sure that neither of those sums were obtained to find funds for any joint transactions between you and Premabhoy Hemabhoy? You had many joint transactions together.—A. I do not remember, sir. President—Well, just look at your books and see. Witness—What date? President—15th July 1865. I think we must examine your books still further, and you may save us the trouble if you give us particulars. Witness (after searching his book)—There is nothing here at all, sir.

President—Well, look a day or two afterwards. Witness—I have received no money from him at all. Q. Nor in the end of June 1865?—A. No, sir: there is nothing at all, sir. President—Now, you see we have searched in that book and I have got the 23 additional Back Bay shares which were lodged; but on looking at the book again I find that you never deposited these shares of Cursondass Madhowdass till 5th November 1864. Witness—That may have been, sir. President—Which was four months afterwards. Witness—They got the blank shares, though they were not transferred till that time. President No, no whenever the security was delivered it was put down in the book as deposited, and these were not deposited till 5th November. Witness Well, that may be, sir. That is two months afterwards. Q. You know nothing then, of these loans of Premabhoy Hemabhoy?—A. Nothing. Q. Will you swear that they were not applied partly to your joint transactions with him?—A. I have looked, and I do not find anything. Q. When was the first payment after 15th May?—A. I have nothing here at all, sir. Q. No payments after that A. I paid him some money. Q. No, no; at what date did he pay you. Was he owing you money at 15th May 1865, or were you owing him? A. He was owing to me, sir. Q. And on 24th June 1865 was he owing you money?—A. He was then owing me about a lakh of rupees. Q. Did you get yourself paid these sums by negotiating this loan for him?—A. He has not paid me yet, sir.

President—Now, let us come to Burjorjee Rustomjee. I think you obtained a loan of 5 lakhs for him on a promissory note on 1st February 1865. A. Yes. Q. Davidass Luckmidass was his surety?—A. Yes. Q. I think you had previously sold him some Elphinstone shares?—A. Yes; one of my own and one belonging to Moosabhoy Bhugoobhoy. Q. When did you sell him these shares.—A. About a month before. Q. You financed the purchase money?—He had not the money to pay for the whole, but paid Rs. 40,000 in cash?—A. Yes. Q. And you financed for the rest of the purchase money?—A. Yes. Q. Where did you procure the loan of 5 lakhs?—A. From the Kalbadavie branch. Q. Why did you resort to the branch?—A. Burjorjee told me himself that he had spoken to Mr. Bullock, and I went to Mr. Bullock and told him that if he gave the loan upon the security of shares he was quite safe. Q. I want to know why you took a large transaction like that to the branch instead of to the head office. Was it simply because Burjorjee preferred it?—A. Burjorjee told me himself that he had spoken to Mr. Bullock, and I told Mr. Bullock, that if he advanced 5 lakhs to him on security he was safe. Q. You had no difficulty with Mr. Bullock about it?—A. No, Q. Did you and he both consider that he was authorised to advance such a large sum?—A. We never considered the authority at all, sir. President—There has been a very great loss upon that, and there has also been another loan obtained there. Witness—It was a share transaction. Q. Well, the loan for 5 lakhs was obtained, was i not?—A. Yes. Q. And when the loan was obtained, did not you receive payment?—A. I received Rs. 3,65,000 and delivered two shares to the Bank. Elphinstone shares were at more than Rs. 2,000 premium at that time.

President—Now, we come to Candass Narrondass. You were interested with him in trading transactions for fourteen or fifteen years?—A. Yes: we were trading on joint account. Q. Down to his failure in 1866?—A. Yes. Q. You had a half share each?—A. Yes, in some transactions. Q. I believe you always negotiatad his loans for him with the bank?—A. Yes, always. Q. Did you apply for an advance to him of 3 lakhs on 8th May 1865?—A. Yes. I may have applied, sir. Q. That is your handwriting (showing note)?—A. Yes, sir. Q. Well, the order was obtained from the board in that case?—A. I think so. Q. Was the money ever drawn?—A. I do not know that, sir. There is nothing about it in my books. President—The money was never drawn; the extraordinary thing is that Candass denies ever authorising you to do this. What is your explanation of that?—A. I would not have applied unless Candass had asked me. President—He says he never did authorise you, and was in utter surprise at it. Witness—I think he does not know what he is talking about. I would not have asked the Bank of Bombay unless he had asked me. Q. Will you explain it in any way? Were you in the habit of using Candass' name?—A. Yes, I had a power of attorney from him to sign his name. Q. Probably you were acting under that power of attorney. Do you say that?—A. No, sir; I was not acting under that although I had the power. Q. What did the power of attorney authorise you to do?—A. It was a general power. Q. And do you think you were acting under that general power when you wrote this letter?—A. No, I never acted on this power of attorney at all, except once or twice in selling shares when he was away from Bombay. Q. I believe you negotiated a loan for 2 lakhs for him on 27th September 1865?—A. Yes, sir; upon security of shares and goods, and everything, sir. Q. Well, now, what were his circumstances then?—A. He was in want of money at that time, sir. Q. Was he in want of money to pay you? You tell us he was indebted to you?—A. Yes, he was indebted to me; but this money was to pay hoondies on cotton coming from up-country. Q. Joint transactions with yourself?—A. Yes. Q. It was then in fact obtained for transactions in which you were jointly interested?—A. Yes. But the loss on that is very small. President—Not very much, Rs. 32,000. Witness—That was for interest. Q. I believe Candass Narrondass was jointly bound with you in that promissory note for 25 lakhs?—A. Yes.

Now let us come to Veerchund Deepchund. Was not he Premabhoy's manager?—A. Yes, his moonim. Q. He obtained a lakh from the Bank of Bombay, I think, on 1st May 1865?—A. He may have obtained it, sir. Q. Did not you recommend him for that loan?—A. I do not know, sir. I do not remember. If I see it, I will remember. President—But I think you must remember a transaction which took place between you and Veerchund Deepchund at that time. It was a joint speculation. About that time you, Javerilall Umiashunker, and Veerchund Deepchund were all mixed up together. Witness was about to look at his book when the President said—Just first of all see if both of these (showing two notes) are in your handwriting?—A. Yes. President—Well, then, it is clear you recommended him for this one lakh?—A. Yes. Q. Now, did not you enter into a joint speculation with him and Javerilall Umiashunker at that time? Witness—For what amount? President—I do not know the amount: it was a speculation in Back Bay shares. Witness—I don't remember whether I entered into that transaction. Q. Are you prepared to contradict Umiashunker and swear you did not?—A. I am not prepared to contradict him. I say I don't remember. Q. Was not that a speculation to buy Back Bay shares? Witness—How many, sir? President—I do not know. Javerilall did not mention the number. Witness—I never had my account settled with Javerilall Umiashunker, but I think there was a transaction of twenty Back Bay shares, of which ten belonged to me, five to Veerchund, and five to Javerilall. President—That is probably the transaction. Witness—Ten came to my account, and Veerchund took ten for himself, leaving out Javerilall. President—I have nothing to do with the dispute with him. I only want to know about the transaction. You seem to have refreshed your recollection. Then Veerchund Depchund got this loan for the purpose of putting himself in funds for this joint speculation?—A. No, he got the money for this from the Asiatic Bank, which advanced him 5 lakhs. Q. What is the date of his advance by the Asiatic Bank?—A. I have not got the account in my books at all, but you will find it in the Asiatic Bank's books. Q. But do you mean to deny the possibility of the one lakh being employed by Veerchund in this transaction?—A. He may, but we got 5 lakhs from the Asiatic Bank. Q. Javerilall Umiashunker says he got the loan for the purpose of this transaction. Have you any doubt that Veerchund Deepchund, being one of the parties to the transaction, got this loan on 1st May for the same purpose?—A. The two lakhs was not employed for that purpose at all. President—One of the last things Javerilall said was that it was a joint transaction with you, and that the loan was for the purchase of Back Bay shares. Witness—That may be, but I have not got the account from him at all, I think. Q. Well, have you any doubt this money was obtained for the same transaction?—A. I cannot say, sir. Q. Well, Veerchund Deepchund was a director of the Kattiawar Trading Company?—A. Yes. President—He has said he obtained a loan of Rs. 75,000 from the Bank of Bombay on 1 March 1865 for that company. You are aware of that transaction, I think?—A. I have heard he got the money. Q. I believe you recommended him on two different occasions to the Bank of Bombay, did you not?—A. Yes. I have recommended the Kattiawar Trading Company. Q. I believe you were a shareholder in the Kattiawar Trading Company?—A. I held five shares. Q. Now, for what purpose was that loan obtained?—A. I do not know, sir. President—You can find from your books: are you quite sure they were not obtained for the purpose of buying shares from you?—A. I do not know at all, sir. If you tell me the date I will find out. President—Well, just look a few days after 6th March 1865. Witness (after examining book)—It does not appear here at all, sir. President—Well, if it was not at that time, was it after that? Witness—I have been looking two or three days afterwards, but I cannot find it.

President—Well, we will just go on Javerilall Umiashunker's transactions. In April 1865 he got Rs. 2,25,000. Was not that a joint transaction with you and Veerchund Deepchund? You will see at the end of his evidence.—A. Yes. There was Rs. 50,000 on 12th April, Rs. 80,500 on 20th April, and Rs. 94,500 on 27th April. Q. Well, there was no security lodged till 30th May following?—A. He gave security—Asiatic Bank shares. Q. Did not you, in the first place, recommend him for that loan?—A. I may have recommended him, but I do not know. Q. I think that (showing note) is your handwriting—"Javerilall safe for one lakh"?—A. Yes. Q. Now, was not this money borrowed for the purpose of a joint transaction?—A. I am not prepared to say. Q. Are you prepared to deny it?—A. I am not going to deny it, unless I find an entry in my books. President—Javerilall Umiashunker has sworn that it was got for that purpose. Witness—For a joint transaction? President—For a joint transaction with you and Veerchund Deepchund. He did not seem to be aware that you recommended him. Are you prepared to contradict him? Witness (looking at book containing the newspaper report)—I see from the report of his evidence that he says they were paid on a joint transaction of Premchund and Veerchund Deepchund. Q. Well, are you prepared to contradict that?—A. Not till I get the entry.

The President then said the Commissioners would adjourn till Monday morning, when they would examine Mr. Premchund regarding his own loans, and that probably they would be able to finish his examination on Monday.

The Commission then adjourned, about 4 o'clock.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday, August 1, at the office of the Company, Bankshall Street, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the ordinary general meeting held on the 17th ultimo—Mr. W. Swinhoe in the chair.

The Chairman thought it would be better for him to put the question of the confirmation of the fifth resolution to the meeting first of all, as it was the most important one, *viz.*, the removal of the Bombay Board of Directors. The resolution was as follows:—

"That the Bombay Board of Directors be abolished, and that the necessary alterations to this effect be made in the Articles of Association."

Mr. W. J. Judge stated that he would like to say a few words with reference to the remarks made by Mr. Schiller at the last meeting. That gentleman left the meeting in a rather hasty manner, and as it happened to be a mail day, and many shareholders appeared desirous of leaving, he, Mr. Judge, did not then bring forward certain matters which he would have liked to have done. The shareholders would all remember what Mr. Schiller stated on that occasion with reference to a large sum of money due to the Company by the Asiatic Banking Corporation, that that sum was deposited in the Asiatic Bank, because if it had not been, the Bombay people would not have been induced to take shares in the Port Canning Company. Mr. Schiller did not state how the deposit, as a fixed loan, of a large sum of money belonging to the Port Canning Company, was supposed to operate as an inducement on people in Bombay to take shares in the Company; nor did he state upon whom such inducements were supposed to operate. He, Mr. Judge, could tell them a little history about that sum of money. On the 23rd February 1865 a Board meeting was held in Bombay, at which nine directors were present, including Mr. Schiller and Mr. Tracey, a member of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. At that meeting the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved that the secretaries be directed to remit fifteen lacs of rupees to Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller, and Co., secretaries and treasurers at Calcutta, out of the amount paid to the credit of the Company for calls, and that the balance of ten lacs of rupees be deposited with the Asiatic Banking Corporation for 12 months at the rate of 7 per cent per annum with the option of withdrawing half the amount on giving three months' notice, as arranged by Mr. Schiller." What that resolution really amounted to was that the Port Canning Company were to lend out their money to the extent of ten lacs of rupees to the Asiatic Banking Corporation at 7 per cent interest, and those persons who had read Mr. Steel's evidence given before the Bank of Bombay Commission would be able to form an idea of how the affairs of that Bank were carried on. No minutes appeared to have been taken of their transactions, and the whole business of the Bank, in Bombay, at least, appeared to have been conducted in a most irregular manner. In June 1865, a resolution was passed by the Calcutta Board of Directors, which was communicated to the Board of Directors at Bombay, to the effect that they were to give three months' notice to the Asiatic Banking Corporation, and draw out five lacs of rupees to be at once transmitted to Calcutta. One would suppose after these instructions that this would have been done, and the money remitted to Calcutta some time in September 1865, but he, Mr. Judge, could not find that it was done. During the year 1865, the sum remitted to Calcutta from the Asiatic Bank appeared to be about Rs. 50,000 only. The whole deposit fell due in February 1866, and in February 1866, a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 was remitted to Calcutta, making up the total of the five lacs which ought to have been sent in September 1865, if the orders of the Calcutta Board of Directors had been attended to. At a meeting of the Bombay directors held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, on the 17th January 1866, at which Mr. Tracey, of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., presided, the following resolution was passed:—"In the terms of a resolution passed by the Calcutta Board on the 19th of June and subsequent telegram—Resolved that the secretaries and treasurers be authorised to remit five lacs of rupees to Calcutta, and to arrange terms with the Asiatic Banking Corporation regarding the remaining five lacs to be deposited with them." Let the shareholders now consider what the position of Bombay was at that time, as exhibited in the evidence brought out before the special committee now sitting in Bombay. Failures and difficulties were then accumulating, but it was unnecessary for him, Mr. Judge, to take up the time of the meeting by referring to more than one or two instances. The Eastern Financial Association was in difficulties in 1865 and was put in liquidation the same year; Mr. Rowland Hamilton stated that he first began to liquidate in December 1865, and was this a time for a resolution to be passed for making a fresh deposit to the Asiatic Bank? Another failure was that of Manockjee Limjee and Co., which commenced early in 1866, and this was the time chosen for making a fresh deposit of five lacs of rupees in the Asiatic Bank. If Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. had made a mistake, they had an opportunity of rectifying it. In April 1866 when Premchund Roychund borrowed—insisted upon borrowing, he might say, from the Bank of Bombay—that was the time for the money to have been drawn from the Asiatic Bank, but Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. failed to do so. With reference to what was stated by Mr. Schiller, he, Mr. Judge, was totally at a loss to understand how people at Bombay were to be induced to take shares in the Port Canning Co. by the deposit of ten lacs of rupees of the money of the Company with the Asiatic Banking Corporation; and in particular upon what persons this inducement was to operate. Another matter was that Mr. Schiller condemned the directors for their little experiment now going on in cotton cultivation, which he said they had no right to do. When he, Mr. Judge, asked Mr. Schiller what the Company was to do with the consignment of Rs. 400 worth of cotton seed sent out to the Company by Mr. Schiller himself, that gentleman replied that they might have sold it. A more absurd answer he, Mr. Judge, had never heard. The idea of sending a consignment of Rs. 400 worth of cotton seed to this Company for sale? To go into this subject, he, Mr. Judge, would state that Mr. Schiller in February 1865 in Bombay spoke in favour of cotton cultivation being carried on by the Company, and he, Mr. Judge, would contrast what Mr. Schiller said on the 17th July 1868 with what he stated in Bombay in February 1868. Mr. Judge then read the following extract:—"But there is another most important article, the cultivation of which sooner or later will attract attention, *viz.*, cotton; the fertile alluvial soil of the Soonderbuns with Canning in its centre, is admirably adapted to the growth of the best description of this fibre, and has very much the character of the districts in which Sea Island is grown. I have myself made experiments which prove beyond doubt that the best qualities can be produced, but the want of labour is such an obstacle that no private individual can grapple with the difficulty, and nothing but a large Company with associated capital could undertake the introduction of foreign labour in sufficient quantity to remove this draw-back." So much for Mr. Schiller's consistency.

Mr. A. G. Roussac moved, and Mr. W. Snell seconded, the confirmation of the resolution given above, which was carried *nem con.*

Baroo Poorin Chunder Roy moved, and Mr. Hendry seconded, that the following resolution be confirmed:—

"That the authority asked by the Directors to surrender Lots 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, and a portion of 128, and 132, and 123, 127, and another portion of 128, known as Eames' Lot; and Lot 18, known as Hanna's Lot, should, in the opinion of this meeting, be granted, and the Directors are empowered to make such application to the Government in behalf of this Company, as they may deem necessary for carrying out the measure."

Baboo Bhobajany Mitter proposed, and Mr. Sheriff seconded, that the following resolution be confirmed:—

"That the Bombay secretaryship and office also be abolished, and that the Calcutta directors be, and they are hereby empowered, to make arrangements with the National Bank of India, Limited, for the financial business of the Company in Bombay, and that such other arrangements be made as the directors of this Company may think proper for the registering of transfer of shares in Bombay."

The Chairman stated that as the object for which the meeting was convened had been now carried out, he wished to say a few words before they separated. At the last meeting, Mr. Schiller made some observation which none of the directors took up at the time, to the effect that when he came out to India again, if the Directors had met him in the spirit in which he came out to them, things would have gone on differently to what they had done. He, the Chairman, thought that the spirit in which Mr. Schiller came out to India was the spirit of a man carried away by passion, so that it was impossible for the directors to meet him at all. He, the Chairman, thought that it would have been almost an act of cowardice if the directors then had attempted to meet him in any conciliatory spirit at all. When these occurrences first commenced, Mr. Schiller was of opinion that he would be strong enough to carry all before him, so he rushed madly out to Bombay, where he made a violent speech, and another violent speech here; in that state it was impossible for the directors to have met him at all. A good many anonymous letters and articles had appeared in the newspapers reflecting on Mr. Schiller, and it had been stated that he, the Chairman, was the author of them. He begged to say most distinctly that he had never written a line to any of the papers assailing Mr. Schiller, or against his character. The first cause of all this trouble to the Company was caused by their calling for an explanation from Mr. Casperz, asking for a statement of his accounts. When it was found that Mr. Casperz did not render his accounts in a proper time, he and other directors expressed themselves dissatisfied, at which Mr. Reinhold took offence and stated that his firm considered themselves responsible for Mr. Casperz's acts, and that if they questioned Mr. Casperz's acts, they questioned the integrity of the firm to which he belonged. They, however, thought differently, and sent down one of the auditors and an accountant to examine the accounts, and they reported that Mr. Casperz kept in reality no accounts at all. They then, thinking that he had been guilty of gross misconduct, took the duties out of his hands. At that time Mr. Judge proposed that he, Mr. Swinhoe, should be appointed a sub-committee to examine into the title-deeds of the Company, which was carried. He, the Chairman, went through them all, and he must say that he was astonished at the manner in which some of the documents were drawn up. The principal document he had never seen, and it had never been brought before the Board as it ought to have been. When he drew out his report, he took it to Mr. Abbott's office, and that gentleman saw the draft of it before it was printed. He and Mr. Abbott went together to Mr. Schiller's office, and he explained what he thought was wrong to Mr. Van Cutsem, after which he left the room in order to give Mr. Abbott an opportunity of speaking alone with Mr. Van Cutsem. All that that gentleman told him, the Chairman, was that Mr. Schiller knew all about it, but he did not. Finding that he could get no satisfactory explanation, he was obliged to bring the report before the board, and he obtained their sanction to his getting the opinion of the Advocate-General upon it, who gave the opinion printed at the back of the report. After this Mr. Reinhold proved himself so hostile to the directors that they were obliged to take steps to remove him from the board. If Mr. Schiller or any of his friends desired to meet the directors or himself personally, he would be happy to meet him, as he had no personal animosity in the matter; although he, the Chairman, thought that Mr. Schiller was legally wrong, he never for one moment believed him to be morally wrong. He believed that that gentleman did what he thought was right, but that he was misled by others. As it was now, he, the Chairman, did not see how any compromise could be effected, but if Mr. Schiller could make any reparation to the Company for what has happened, he would be happy to assist him in coming to a satisfactory arrangement.

Mr. A. G. Roussac hoped the directors would take an early opportunity of calling a meeting of shareholders, and let them know what was doing, what were the prospects of the Company, and what they were likely to get for their money. If the shareholders were not to get any return for their money it was useless to go on with the Company, and it would be better to wind up. He also hoped that there would be no further calls, for the shareholders had already paid enough.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.—*Abridged from the "Englishman."*

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Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT
Matico.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. BARRIE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

RIGAUD AND Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS—MESSRS. BARRIE & Co.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

"The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE. JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.
Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.
THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Complication of Distempers.—Ulcerations, abscesses, swollen glands, and other disorders arising from unseen and unsuspected causes, may be cured by the use of this excellent Ointment, aided by Holloway's purifying Pills. The printed instructions, in which the remedies are wrapped, are sufficiently explicit for the guidance of any invalid with moderate intelligence. Holloway's medicaments can always be used with advantage and without danger. For more than a quarter of a century they have proved themselves to be a treasure to the poor afflicted with disease. Both the Ointment and Pills are especially adapted for military and naval men, colonists and travellers who cannot everywhere obtain medical assistance, but may always successfully doctor themselves with Holloway's remedies.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. BOLTON & Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—FOR SALE, a small quantity of choice CIGARETTES, just received Overland. The above can be confidently recommended to Purchasers.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.
Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.
ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.
N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co., just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 28.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils'* Champagne.
Green Seal. { Quarts .... Rs. 42 per dozen. / Pints in 2 doz. cases „ 21 „ }
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,
Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
„ 6 „ Pints „ 3 „
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN"—

Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Qts. per doz.	Rs.	34 0
„ „ „ Pts.	„	17 0
„ Guinness's Stout in Quarts	„	5 8
„ „ „	„	3 8
„ Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints	„	18 0
„ Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in Qts.	„	15 0
„ „ „ Pts.	„	8 0
„ Jamaica Rum Qts.	„	18 0
„ Ginger Wine	„	15 0

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of
SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs. 21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine	„ 24	„
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine	„ 28	„
Vino de Pasto	„ 30	„

CLARET.
Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.
CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality; shipped under express agreement.
BRANDIES.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1 .... Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. „ 2 .... „ 25 „

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Frui Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—

2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 „ Oatmeal.
30 „ Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 „ } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 „ 6 „ „ Soup and Bouilli.
3 „ 2 „ „ Assorted Soups.
6 „ 2 „ „ Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 „ Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 „ „ Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 „ 12 dozens Mustard.
1 „ Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 „ Martell's Brandy.
40 „ Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 ?-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 „ „ Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 „ Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 „ Brunswick Green Paint.
4 „ Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 „ „ Pitch.
9 „ Raw Linseed Oil.
6 „ Boiled „ do.
2 „ Spirits Turpentine.
12 „ Engine Oil.
2 „ Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 „ 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 „ 3 „ „
5 „ Fine Spunyarn.
5 „ Assorted Amberline.
5 „ Marline.
5 „ Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 „ Navy Boiled „ „ 1 to 5.
20 „ Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 „ „ Roping „

Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash.
11th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to
M. McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

A second-hand English-built Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, price Rs. 325.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 7th August, 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in Hummum Street, the Business, Good-will, 2 first-class Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Soda Water Fountain, Stock, Furniture, &c., complete, of the "London Refreshment Rooms." Particulars may be had on application to the Manager.
G. B. GLADDING.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

200 Pieces Grey Domestics.
300 do. do. T. Cloths.
200 do. do. Shirtings.
2 Cases Silk Bordered Dhotees.
1 do. Assorted Flower Vases.
4 do. Rose Post Paper
4 do. Assorted Glass Panes.
4 do. do. do. Toilet Bottles.
1 do. Cotton Wicks.
1 do. 2 Rolls Brass Wire Net.
1 do. Assorted Bridles.
14 new fashion Indian Lamps, with drops, complete.
2 24-Light Chandeliers.
2 18-Light do.
1 3-Light Moon Lamp.
2 4-Light do.
1 New fashion Sun Burner.
36 Chubbs' Pad, Chest, Draw, and Cupboard Locks.
A few Gold assorted Brooches, Studs, Rings, &c., &c.

By order of Khima Dolla, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Cassum Khamissa—
1 Gold Necklace or Jarmur.
2 do. Chains.
40 do. Beads.
2 do. Rings.
8 do. Earrings.
1 do. Necklace.
1 Pair Silver Todda.
2 Bundles Silver and Gold Borders or Ribbon.

On account of Khimjee Soonderjee—
1 Pair Silver Anklets.
2 „ Pearl Bracelets.
1 „ Nose Ring.

To close an account—
Marble round and Teapoy Slabs for Tables of assorted sizes.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 P. M., by order of the mortgagee Ameechund Khimajee, Chatoorbhooj Khetajee, and Jetta Khetajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gannojee Buzajee Goonjall:—all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, without the Fort of Bombay, at old Town in Chinch Bunder First or Cross Row Street, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Awabai, daughter of Nusserwanjee Bomejee Patell, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and containing by admeasurement 43 feet and 3 inches in length from the north to the south side thereof, on the east side, and in length from the north to the south side, on the west side 43 feet and 6 inches, and in breadth 14 feet from the east to west on the north side thereof, and in breadth 15 feet and 9 inches from east to west on the south side thereof, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage and a house of Manockjee Nusserwanjee, on or towards the west by a house of the late Roopjee Dwarka Modee, on or towards the north by a house of Raghoo Ambajee Luckra Ghatee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid public road called Chinch Bunder Cross Row.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th August, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FOOLSCAP, MEDIUM, AND DEMY PAPER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

7 Cases, each 36 reams, blue laid Edinburgh Foolscap, 12 lbs.
5 do. 50 do. 10 lbs.
2 do. 10 do. Hand-made medium, 34 lbs.
1 do. 20 do. do. Demy, 24 lbs.

SALE OF CANVAS AND TWINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

25 Bales, each 21 Bolts superior Merchant Navy Canvas Nos. 1, 2, and 3, by Thomas Bell.
12 do. each 300 lbs., superior Twine.
10 do. each 27 Bolts superior Canvas Nos. 1 to 5.

A few Bales untarred Tarpaulins.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. 39 in.
50 „ „ „ 9 lbs. 45 „
20 „ „ „ 6 lbs. 39 „
4 „ „ „ 11 lbs. 54 „
7 „ „ T. Cloth 6 lbs. 32 „
18 „ „ Domestic 24 lbs. 38 „
1 „ Scarlet Army Cloth.
1 „ Green ditto.
8 „ Grey Drill 30 yds. by 30 in. 9 5-16 lbs.
2 „ „ T. Cloth 24 yds. by 29 in. 3 13-16 lbs.
10 „ „ Ditto 24 yds. by 29 in. 4 lbs.
5 „ „ Shirtings 39 yds. by 54 in. 11 lbs.
22 „ „ Ditto 39 yds. by 50 in. 10 lbs.
5 „ „ Ditto 39 yds. by 45 in. 9 lbs.
6 „ „ American Drill 40 yds.
116 Pieces „ Drill 8 to 20 lbs.
1 Case White Drill.
5 „ Grey Dhotees.
1 „ T. Red Dorias.
2 „ Printed Scarfs 10 yds.
2 „ „ Handkerchiefs.
2 „ 24 Pieces Fine Ladies' Cloth of various colours
4 „ French Paper.
2 Cases of Fancy Goods consisting of Earthen Toys, Teapots, Cups, Mugs, Tobacco Boxes, Jugs, Flower Vases, Sample Hardware, &c.
2 English Gold Lever Watchs.
1 Silver Keyed Flute, in case, by Rudoll and Rose.
1 large Binocular Microscope with case of objects.
1 „ Meerschaum Pipe Bowl Silver mounted.
A Brass Bedstead.
22 very handsome Gas Lamps on posts.
64 Kegs and 39 Bags Nails.
15 Tierces Beef in prime condition.
A few E. Plated Cruet Frame, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks.
A few Grindstones on stands, 6, 8, 10, and 12 in.
An assortment of very elegant Gilt Lockets, Brooches, and Breast Pins.
A few cases of Fresh Oilmanstores and Perfumery by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Vinegar, Tart Fruits, Jams, Patras, Currants, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, Peppermint Lozenges, Seidlitz Powder, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Lavender Water, Eau de Luce, Milk of Roses, Oil of Roses, Macassar Pomade, Golden Oil, Camphorated and Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Jamaica Pomatum, Honey Soaps, &c. &c.
Also,—The remainder of the Invoice of Oilmanstores by the celebrated maker Batger & Co., London, consisting of assorted Pickles, assorted Tart Fruits, assorted Jams, Orange Marmalade in Glass Jars and Tins.
Bombay, 10th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHIP "MAI BLUME," PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on account of whom it may concern, the Ship "Mai Blume," as she is now lying at Mazagon Bunder, with everything that may be on board at the time except the Tanks and other Stores belonging to Government.
Also,—Three Boats which will be sold separately.

FOR SALE, SCREW STEAMER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. H. Coleman, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, the Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 350 Horse Power, particulars as under:—
British, built at Meadowside, Partick, Glasgow & Co., Lanark 1851.

Number of Decks	One and a spar.
„ „ Masts	Four.
Rigged	Barque.
Stern	Square.
Build	Clencher.
Galleries	Mock.
Head	Demi Woman.
Frame Work	Iron.

MEASUREMENT.

	Feet.	Tenths.
Length from the inner part of main steam Stern Post	261	8
Main breadth to outside plank	36	2
Depth in hold from tonnage Deck to ceiling at Midships	25	3

TONNAGE.

	Tons.	
Tonnage under tonnage Deck	1,265	03
Closed in spaces above the tonnage Deck if any, viz.:—		
Space or spaces between Decks	583	02
Poop—2 Smoke Houses	9	10
Round House—Chief Mate's Room	3	51
Other inclosed spaces, if any, naming them Side Houses	45	72
Gross Tonnage	1,906	39
Reduction for space required for propelling power	610	04
Register tonnage	1,296	35

Excellent accommodation for about 40 First-class Passengers.
The Steamer is now in Government employ, and now in Bombay Harbour and open for inspection.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, by order of Pestonjee Nowrojee, on account and at the risk of the first Indentor Moola Issabhoy Goolam Hussonjee.
Ex "Timour."
26—50—25 Cases Copper Sheets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 24th August instant, at 3 P. M., put up for sale at the premises, on account of the Mortgagor Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Latiff, and by order of the Mortgagee Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th December 1866, the undermentioned property, and against which property an order of sale has been made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 1,752 of 1866, subject to the right thereto, of the said Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee, under the said Indenture of Mortgage:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or stables thereon, erected and built in Coombarwadda Street in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the 2nd Coomberwadda Road, on the west by the 1st Coomberwadda Road, on the north by the Chawl of Shaoudeen Morree, and on the south by the house of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Currim, and which premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 639 and 640, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 30, 50.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Pestonjee Dinshaw Mortgagee's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Churney Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length on the north side thereof, fifty-three feet in breadth, on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in breadth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, in the whole more or less; and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Mahomed Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Hurrichunderjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 103 and now under No. 102, and stand in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.

The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL, AND AT CAMMATEEPOORA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Kessowjee Jadowjee, Malsee Assoo, and Ruttonsee Runsee, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Jaisingbhoy Huttasing, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, stables and premises, and now called or known as Elphinstone Lodge, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Malabar Point Road (Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are Fazendars) containing by admeasurement 6,152, 7-9th square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by other premises belonging to the said Jaisingbhoy Huttasing, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a compound, and now in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

LOT No. 2.

On the same day.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow with out-houses stables and premises, called or known as Farrington Lodge situate at Malabar Hill on the western side of Malabar Point Road, (Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narosumdass Madowdass are the Fazendars) containing by admeasurement 8,499 4-9th square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 90, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by the Bungalow and premises called Elphinstone Lodge, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a Bungalow and Compound lately in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

ALSO.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all those several pieces or parcels of ground now forming one piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold ground or garden with the Bungalows, dwelling-houses, and stables standing thereon, situate lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Second Cammateepoora Street, otherwise called Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, which said Bungalow and dwelling houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and which said pieces or parcels of land or ground are registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 496, 497, 498, 499, 505, and 509, containing by admeasurement 122,769 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, on or towards the west by the property of Vurjeevundass Madowdass, on or towards the north by the water passage and the property of Hyderally Moola Adomjee, and on or towards the south by the Road over Main Drain.

Bombay, 10th August, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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